DAILY, ONE CENT. SUNDAY, THREE CENTS.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER. Fair, light south to west winds.

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THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Stocks strong.

Cash wheat, No. 2 red, 75¾c. Cash corn, No. 2 mixed, 40½c. Cash cotton, 7 5-16c.

FOREIGN.—A rigid cable censorship has prevented any important news, other than official dispatches, from getting through. At the last reports Gen. White was still waiting outside of Ladysmith to aid Gen. Yule in his retreat. The columns were within three miles of each other. The War Office has issued a list of nine additional officers captured by the Boers. Thirty men of the Eighteenth Hussars, missing for several days, reached Ladysmith. The total British loss so far is over 600. The British loss at the fight at Rietfontein, near Ladysmith, was 100, including 7 officers. The Boers claim to have nearly 100,000 troops in the field, including 4,000 Americans and 6,000 Germans. The Boers have captured Kripdam, near Barkly West, north of Kimberley. British naval activity is said to foreshadow intervention by some of the great powers. Three cruisers left Queenstown yesterday for Cape Clear, where they will meet eight battleships and two cruisers of the Channel Squadron. It is supposed that they will go to some Spanish or Portuguese port. It is reported that French and Italian ships have been ordered to watch the British vessels. Michael Davitt, member for South Mayo, announced that he would resign his seat in the House of Commons to-day as a protest against the Transvaal war. Mr. Chamberlain, replying to a charge in the House, denied that he had provoked the Boers to fight. He said also that he had not suppressed the celebrated Rhodes telegrams. Grant Allen, the author is dead in London. The Royalist conspiracy charges against MM. Buffet, Guerin, Déroulède, Count Sabran-Ponteves, and eleven others stand. Gen. Lord Kitchener has ordered the Anglo-Egyptian expedition to return to Omdurman. Col. Pando has been elected President of Bolivia. Forty-three Government and naval officials have been arrested in Russia for misappropriating funds. Several of those accused have committed suicide. The steamer Germanic was in collision with a coal barge in the Mersey yesterday. She was so badly damaged that her trip to New York was abandoned.—Pages 1 and 7.

Page 1.

Frank L. Henry, a member of the Stock Exchange, died suddenly last night at the Racquet Club.

It was reported yesterday that Brig. Gen. Butt will send charges to Gov. Roosevelt accusing Major Gen. Roe of violating the Military Code.

President Callaway said yesterday that the Central's new issue of stock was principally to provide the vast equipment of cars, &c., required to meet the increased demands of business.

Page 2.

The street lights in Richmond Borough were shut off again last night by the Staten Island Electric Company.

Page 3.

Mrs. Frances E. Milne yesterday declared the arrest of Thomas J. McManus on Tuesday had nothing to do with politics, as the candidate for Assemblyman had charged.

At the meeting of the Tammany Hall Executive Committee yesterday district leaders reported that the decrease in registration was all against the Republicans. Mr. Croker attacked the Mazet committee.

Page 4.

The Board of Trade and Transportation yesterday adopted a resolution condemning the Ramapo contract.

A fire in the big freight building on the dock at the foot of North Seventh Street, Brooklyn, yesterday, did $100,000 damage.

A temporary injunction was granted yesterday restraining the Controller from paying the judgments for $700,000 obtained against the city by O'Brien & Clark.

The Rev. Dr. L. W. Batten spoke last evening at the Church Club on "The Holy Scriptures" from the point of view of those who believe in the "higher criticism."

Page 5.

A sword was presented to Rear Admiral Sampson yesterday by Gov. Voorhees on behalf of the State of New Jersey.

President McKinley yesterday issued a proclamation fixing Nov. 30 as Thanksgiving Day.

Millard F. Jones was yesterday declared insane.

Page 8.

Miss Maude K. Wetmore yesterday led the field of contestants in the tournament for the women's championship of the Morris County Golf Club.

Page 9.

A paper by John E. Searles in favor of the warehouse storage system for cotton growers was read at Atlanta yesterday.

Page 14.

Dr. T. D. Crothers of Hartford, Conn., yesterday, before the State Medical Association, declared that more than 6 to 1 per cent. of all physicians are opium inebriates.

President Robertson of the Brooklyn Borough School Board at yesterday's meeting of the Central Board of Education announced that 4,500 pupils in that borough were without teachers.

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Marine Intelligence and Foreign Mails.—Page 3.
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Railroads.—Page 9.
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DIED AT THE RACQUET CLUB.

Frank L. Henry Seized with an Attack of Apoplexy as He Was About to Bathe.

Frank L. Henry, a banker and member of the New York Stock Exchange, died suddenly last night of apoplexy at the Racquet Club, 27 West Forty-third Street, shortly after 8 o'clock. Mr. Henry had entered the clubhouse a few minutes before and went to the third floor to take a bath. He had hardly entered the room before he was seized with violent pains and fell to the floor.

He called for help and his cries attracted the attention of several members on the floor. They ran to his aid, and upon opening the door, Mr. Henry begged them to get a physician. Dr. Robert A. Sands happened to be in the club, but as soon as he saw Mr. Henry he knew he could do nothing to prolong his life. Mr. Henry died in a few minutes.

News of his death spread around the club and created much excitement. Some one rang up Flower Hospital for an ambulance, but when the surgeon arrived he found that his services were not needed. As the surgeon was going away he encountered Officer Godley of the East Fifty-first Street Station.

Godley asked what the case was. The ambulance surgeon replied that a man had just died in the club, and drove off. The officer, thinking the case one for investigation, entered the club, but was requested to retire, with the explanation that there was nothing the matter except that one of the members had been taken ill.

Godley said, however, that death had taken place, and insisted upon seeing the body. He was again refused and ordered to go away. "If you don't let me see the body," said Godley, "I'll telephone to the Coroner to refuse a permit."

Dr. Sands and several members of the club appeared about this time, with the result that the officer was allowed to satisfy himself that death had resulted from natural causes. But after that the club's attendants were instructed to refuse to answer any inquiries regarding Mr. Henry's death.

A permit from the Coroner's office was secured about 10 o'clock, and the body was removed to Mr. Henry's home, at 14 East Tenth Street, where he lived with his brother, Dr. Nelson H. Henry, who is a candidate for re-election to the Assembly.

Mr. Henry was thirty-nine years of age and unmarried. He was a member of the firm of Henry Brothers & Co., and of the Racquet, University, and Rockaway Hunt Clubs, the St. Andrew's Society, and the Columbia University Alumni Association.

Fast Time to St. Louis.

Leave centre of New York City—Grand Central Station—1:00 P. M., arrive St. Louis 6:56 P. M. next day, by New York Central. No excess fare.—Adv.

CHARGES AGAINST GEN. ROE

Reported Butt Will Accuse Him of Violating Military Code.

ROW OVER THE DEWEY PARADE

Assignments of Visiting Troops to Armories Made Without Consulting Brigade Commander.

Military circles are stirred by a report that Brig. Gen. McCoskry Butt, commander of the First Brigade, is at variance with Major Gen. Charles F. Roe, commanding the National Guard forces of the State, and that charges against Gen. Roe, accusing him of violating the Military Code, will be formally sent to the Governor by Gen. Butt.

At the time of the land parade in honor of Admiral Dewey, visiting troops were assigned to the various armories by order of Gen. Roe, and there was much talk at the time to the effect that these assignments had been made without consulting Gen. Butt. Friends of Gen. Butt claim that according to military usage it is improper to send outside troops to be quartered in an armory without consultation with the brigade commander.

It was reported yesterday that during the last few days Gen. Butt has been in consultation with legal advisers and that he has decided to formulate official charges against Gen. Roe, accusing him of violating the military code. The exact nature of the charges is as yet unknown, but it is understood that they embrace the assignment of troops to the armories of the First Brigade and the issuance of orders direct to Colonels of regiments without sending them through the brigade commander.

For the Dewey parade visiting organizations were assigned as follows in the brigade of Gen. Butt: Seventy-fourth Regiment of Buffalo to the Ninth Regiment Armory, First Regiment of Separate Companies to the First Battery Armory, and Second Regiment of Separate Companies to the Twenty-second Regiment Armory. The contention which, it is said, Gen. Butt will try to sustain is that these assignments were made without the order of the Governor and the permission of the brigade commander.

An officer well informed on matters in the First Brigade said yesterday: "There is no question that Gen. Butt will have to take action to sustain his position and to keep up the discipline of his brigade. If, as he claims, he has been ignored by the Major General commanding, it will be only a short time when the Colonels of regiments will ignore the brigade commanders and carry their matters direct to division headquarters. In fact, this has been done already in a number of instances, and serious trouble was once only narrowly averted."

The incident to which the officer referred occurred during the canvass for the Coloneicy of the Ninth Regiment, after it returned from the Spanish war. The friends of Goodman James Greene, its Colonel in the war, and those of Lieut. Col. T. B. Rand were at loggerheads, and Gen. Butt claimed that an officer went direct to Gen. Roe with his tale of woe, instead of seeking the brigade commander for advice or consolation. Gen. Butt was reported at that time to have visited Gen. Roe in his headquarters and told him that he would not permit interference in the affairs of his brigade.

Gen. Butt was on the point of resigning last May because of alleged slights by headquarters. One of these occurred in connection with an inspection of the Ninth Regiment. The regulations of the State call for an inspection by regiment. When Gen. Butt entered the armory he found a battalion forming for review by Inspector Hoffman of Gen. Roe's staff. Gen. Butt ordered the proceedings stopped, and asked Col. Morris by whose orders he was parading his regiment by battalion. Col. Morris said he had been ordered to do so by Gen. Roe's Inspector. Gen. Butt then ordered Col. Morris to dismiss the battalion and form by regiment, which was done.

In one of the interviews with Gen. Roe at that time, growing out of this friction, Gen. Butt is said to have used these words:

"I don't care whether you call this interference or not. I don't want any more of it. The State has made me a commander of a brigade. If I am to be gone over in everything, it is time for me to quit." This was just before Decoration Day, and resulted in Gen. Butt's declining an invitation from Gen. Roe to dine at his house after the Memorial Day parade.

Gen. Butt, when asked yesterday whether or not charges had been preferred against Gen. Roe, replied: "I decline to answer."

"Are you going to prefer charges?" he was asked.

"I decline to say anything about the matter whatsoever," he answered, "but I will say that from now on I am going to see that my brigade is run in accordance with the military laws of the State, even if I have to go into the civil courts."

ALTGELD MAY BE CONCILIATED.

Reported in Chicago that Democratic Factions May Reunite.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Ill., Oct. 25.—The Altgeld and Harrison factions of the Democratic Party in Cook County will be united if the Fall elections in other States indicate that the Democrats will have a good fighting chance in Illinois. Ex-Gov. Altgeld has declared that he does not wish to be a delegate to the National Convention, this being a big stumbling block in the way of reconciliation. Thomas Gahan, from the Harrison faction, has said, it is understood, that he earnestly desires a settlement of the differences in the county. He is quoted as saying he will do all he can to bring about peace.

Ex-Gov. Altgeld is reported to be very conciliatory in the matter, and is said to have given assurances that he will do nothing to disrupt the party in the State fight.

J. G. Johnson, Chairman of the National Democratic Executive Committee, was both surprised and elated during the morning to receive an optimistic message from G. A. Huffman of Des Moines, Chairman of the Democratic organization in Iowa. Chairman Huffman predicted that the Democrats would elect their State ticket and would secure control of the Legislature. Party managers have heretofore contented themselves with saying they would be satisfied if they substantially cut down the Republican majority in Iowa.

FIREWORKS GO OFF TOO SOON.

There was a Republican campaign meeting at Coney Island last night, at which a promised display of fireworks failed to materialize. John Barnett, twenty-two years old, and Samuel Curran, thirty-eight years old, both of Coney Island Avenue and Avenue L, had been commissioned to bring the fireworks to the meeting place. They were driving along Ocean Avenue with them when, near Emmons Avenue, Barnett's enthusiasm got the better of his judgment.

"Hey, set off er couple of 'em, mister; we're wid your crowd all right," pleaded a group of small boys, who had spotted the bundles of skyrockets and Roman candles in the wagon.

"Sure, I will," replied Barnett, good naturedly, grabbing a bunch of firecrackers and touching a match to it. Then something unexpected and startling happened. One of the firecrackers had exploded among the skyrockets. Roman candles, bombs, and other pyrotechnical things piled in the wagon. What followed sent the small boys scampering for cover, and caused the terror-stricken horse to go off on a wild bolt down the road.

When it was all over—that is, when the horse was stopped and the last skyrocket had hissed by Barnett's ear—the two men were found to have been badly hurt. Several of the fingers of Barnett's left hand had been blown off, and Curran had been severely burned about the head, besides having the sight of one eye destroyed. Both were removed to the Kings County Hospital in an ambulance.

Golden Rod, Bottled at the Brewery.

$1.20 per case of 24 bottles. At grocers.

OTTO HUBER BREWERY, Manhattan Office, Hotel Metropole. Telephone 2,962 38th St.—Adv.

MARRIED WOMEN MUST GO.

Rumored that Both Husbands and Wives Cannot Work for the Government.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 25.—It is reported here that a list of Government employes whose wives also are employed in the departments is being compiled, and that when completed one or other of the family must resign.

It is said that there is a surprisingly large number of married couples in Government employ. The married woman may be performing their duties satisfactorily, but they are holding places which some deserving patriot might have who has been working for the party for years. It seems that in most cases the crime of matrimony was not committed at the time the clerks were first employed.

Some clerk, working for several months in the same department with a fellow-clerk of the opposite sex, fell in love with her and they were married. According to the incensed spoilsmen, the Government departments are Cupid's chosen field. It is said that sometimes, after such a marriage, the woman continues to use her maiden name in the department, and it is some time before she is detected. The Public Printer is a stern and uncompromising upholder of the rights of single Republicans, and when he detects a married Republican he always compels her to resign. It is understood that he is his example which is inciting the officials to follow his lead.

STRUGGLE OVER HORSE SHEDS.

Samuel Fessenden Wants to Keep Them Out of Stamford.

Special to The New York Times.

STAMFORD, Oonn., Oct. 25.—Samuel Fessenden has brought an action against the town of Stamford for a permanent injunction to restrain the Selectmen of the town from carrying out a vote of the last annual town meeting ordering the purchase of a tract of land and the erection of public horse sheds. Judge Silas Robinson of the Superior Court yesterday issued a temporary injunction

Together with alleging damages to his property, Mr. Fessenden says that the town of Stamford has no legal right to purchase property for such a purpose. There has been a long agitation for the sheds. Merchants claim there will be a decrease in trade, as people from the up-country districts will go to other towns, where their horses can be housed.

DISORDER AT HOME IS LEGAL.

Newark Judge So Decides and Releases William Andrews.

NEWARK, N. J., Oct. 25.—William Andrews was to-day ordered released from the penitentiary by County Judge J. Franklin Fort. He was sentenced a few days ago by Police Justice Schalk of the Second District Court to serve three months for disorderly conduct.

Andrews was convicted on the testimony of his wife. She said he had acted in a disorderly manner in his own house. Andrews retained Former Judge Thomas S. Henry and the latter secured his release today.

In making his plea ex-Judge Henry argued that Andrews could not be legally convicted of disorderly conduct in his own home. Judge Fort held that the novel ground taken by counsel was good law and revoked the commitment against Andrews.

MEXICANS MENACE AMERICANS.

Place Artillery in Position on the Arizona Border Line.

BISBEE, Arizona, Oct. 25.—The relations between the American and Mexican residents of Naco are still strained. The Mexican garrison was reinforced Monday night by detachments of infantry and cavalry. The Mexicans immediately began preparing for an attack. They threw up breastworks around the town, extending to within 300 feet of the boundary line. Several field pieces were also rolled into position, and the works were manned by a cordon of soldiers, with an advance line of mounted pickets thrown out to patrol the border and keep a lookout for the invaders.

"Babe" Thompson, the recognized leader of the cowboys, hos counseled them against making an assault on the Mexican works until every means has been exhausted to secure the release of the two prisoners without resort to violence.

Judge Medosa held court Monday night and sent word across the border he had decided to release Joseph Rhodes on a bond of $5,000. The bond was promptly made [illegible] was surrendered to his friends. George Marts is still being held, but the indications now are that he will be released within a few hours.

Troops Wanted to Preserve Order.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 25.—The Secretary of War this afternoon received a telegram from Gov. Murphy of Arizona saying that trouble had occurred at Naco on the border between Arizona and Mexico between American cowboys and Mexican officers. He recommended that a company of troops be ordered there to remain until the trouble has subsided. He says that the civil officers will do everything possible to maintain order, but may not be able to do so.

HARD LABOR FOR MOONSHINERS.

Illicit Distillers in Alabama Receive Heavy Sentences.

Special to The New York Times.

HUNTSVILLE, Ala., Oct. 25.—Judge Swayne and District Attorney Vaughan of the United States Court have begun a crusade against the illicit liquor traffic in North Alabama, and by imposing most severe sentences upon convicted moonshiners hope to put a check on the practice, which is very prevalent in rural districts. Mr. Vaughan has received notice from the Department of Justice that much longer terms than have been imposed heretofore are expected and the thirty-eight prisoners convicted during the past two weeks were given unusually long terms of imprisonment to-day.

The average sentence made by Judge Swayne for a convicted moonshiner is fifteen months' hard labor in the penitentiary at Columbus, Ohio, and in each case a fine of $1,000 was appended. Some of those convicted of aggravated cases received two years with the fine. The average sentence heretofore has been only three or four months in jail.

George Jones, John Shrader, Tom Wooten, Jeff Smith, Ben Garrison, Ab Gann, Zack Peak, and several other old offenders were sent up for fifteen months. Sidney Bairden received two years, while William Hudson, convicted of working in a distillery, was sentenced to four years.

Judge Swayne's action has created a panic among the moonshiners who are yet to be tried.

FURNITURE TO BE HIGHER.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Oct. 25.—A uniform advance of 10 per cent. on the price list was advocated at a meeting of the National Association of Chamber Suit and Case Manufacturers at the Great Northern Hotel to-day. The association claims to have a representation of 90 per cent. of the large manufacturers of the United States, and it is expected a decision to raise prices will be adopted to-day and go into effect at once all over the country.

Representatives of the New England and Central States Associations were also at the meeting, and it is said their actions are always guided by the plans of the larger body.

Eighty-five large firms from many States in the West were represented, and the recommendation of the committee for higher prices was received favorably.

A meeting of the Central Dining Table Association, preliminary to the gathering of the National Association to-morrow, was held at the Great Northern Hotel to-day. About twenty-five manufacturing firms were represented. The Central Association considered the trade conditions in furniture and decided to make recommendations to the National body to-day. An advance in prices will be recommended.

Manufacturers of desks from all parts of the United States will gather at the Palmer House Saturday for the purpose of organizing a National association and considering an advance in prices.

PROSPERITY HERE TO STAY

Mr. Callaway's Explanation of the Central's Stock Issue.

TO PROVIDE VAST EQUIPMENT

Denial by Mr. Depew that the Central Will Absorb New Haven and Other Roads.

President Samuel R. Callaway, in discussing yesterday the uses to which the proceeds of the new issue of $15,000,000 of New York Central and Hudson River Railroad stock would be put, disposed of several rumors and misstatements and made it clear that the money would be applied solely to rolling stock equipment.

"We will," he said, "have $12,200,000 of the $15,000,000 to spend. We owed $2,800,000. This sum was borrowed at 4 per cent. to provide 5,000 cars, which are now being delivered. With $10,000,000 of the balance we shall provide the system with 10,000 cars, 50 coaches, and 100 engines. The engines will be for freight and passenger service. The remainder, $2,200,000, will purchase other rolling stock. None of the $15,000,000 will have gone for betterments. These are paid for out of earnings and the outlay is not small, as we are constantly strengthening the roadbed and bridges to make them equal to the wear and strain of increased and heavier traffic. I have been asked why we do not pay for the rolling stock out of earnings. The answer is 'urgency.' We want the rolling stock now to make earnings. It would take ten or twelve years to acquire the rolling stock that we shall get through the $15,000,000 issue of stock if earnings that could be devoted to the purpose paid for it.

"As to the future? We shall need the best and strongest road it is possible to have for our business. I look for certainly three years of undimmed prosperity, not only for Granger roads but for all freight carriers. We have had, including 1899, three years of splendid crops and a crop failure in 1900 would not have the effect of a crop failure since 1896 would have had. There is enough business in sight to insure railroad prosperity for two or three years.

"We did well to order cars last year on the loan of $2,800,000, as we pay for them 20 per cent. less than what we will have to pay on the new orders. The Central system will profit as a whole by the new equipment. Bear in mind that our system is now one of 6,600 miles of roads, and our rolling stock is used in common, so that the lines west of Buffalo get the advantage of all increase in rolling stock.

"I can discuss rumors about the disposition of the $15,000,000 increase of capital only as the President of the Central system. I have nothing to do with it and cannot speak of the speculative or investment plans of any one associated with the interests of the system. As for the Manhattan Railway we have no more use for it than the man in the moon. We have nothing in common with New Haven. It simply leases our tracks. The subject of the Boston and Albany lease is not likely to be considered before a meeting to be held in December."

The loan of $2,800,000 to the Central was, it was ascertained, made by William K. Vanderbilt.

Senator Chauncey M. Depew said yesterday that there was nothing in the stories that the Central was to absorb the New Haven, Fitchburg and Boston and Maine Roads.

ROW ON THE INDIANA.

Lieutenant on the Battleship Wounds a Refractory Marine.

In a fracas on the battleship Indiana at the Brooklyn Navy Yard yesterday morning Private Williams of the marines was badly cut about the head with a sword bayonet in the hands of one of the officers of the ship. Williams, it was said at the yard, had overstayed a leave of absence, and when he returned to the ship yesterday morning he was met by a Lieutenant, who was the Officer of the Deck. The Lieutenant upbraided the marine, and a scuffle followed, in which Williams was wounded.

Capt. Francis Dickins, commander of the ship, made an investigation of the trouble, and the whole affair will be turned over to the naval court-martial which is soon to convene at the yard.

SHEPHERDS DIE LIKE HEROES.

Perish at Their Posts in Storm, and Dogs Guard the Bodies.

GREAT FALLS, Montana, Oct. 25.—Many interesting instances of the sufferings and heroism of sheep herders and their dogs during the recent blizzard on the ranges are coming to light. Some of them show a devotion to duty on the part of the men who died in the storm that is worthy of the best traditions.

William Graham was found in a coulee near Healy Butte. It is evident that he had tried hard through the night to get his sheep into camp, but had not succeeded. Conscious of the death which was impending he returned to his tent about midnight and there wrote and left a note saying he was nearly exhausted, but was about to return to the sheep, which were drifting up the coulee. He was found stretched on the snow, his lantern about twenty feet distant. Of his two dogs, one remained to guard the body, while the other followed the sheep.

Norman Bruce worked for Will Flowerree. He remained with his sheep until he drove them into a sheltered spot where they would be safe. Blinded by the storm he mistook the coulee where his cabin was built and wandered up another. Realizing his mistake too late, he turned back and fell less than 200 yards from his home and safety. The searching party found his dogs stretched across his dead body.

Matt Greogorich was found with his arms crossed upon his breast. His dog had followed the sheep into the camp and returned with the rescue party too late.

H. Herald, working for C. R. Scoffin, was lying in the deep snow, his beard eaten off by the sheep, which had also eaten his clothes and part of his boots.

THE RIO GRANDE RISES AGAIN.

Government Buildings at Fort Brown in Danger from Floods.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN ANTONIO, Texas, Oct. 25.—A dispatch was received here to-day from Brownsville, at the mouth of the Rio Grande River, announcing that the river is on its third heavy rise this year, inundating vast areas of land on the Texas and Mexican sides.

The commander of Fort Brown wired to the Quartermaster General of the Department of Texas that the Government buildings are in grave danger and asked for an emergency appropriation of $300 for the construction of wythe mattresses to save the buildings. The appropriation was made and a large force of Mexicans are at work to stay the erosion by the waters.

A contract has just been let for the construction of a rock retaining wall for this post.

Post Office Clerks Want More Money.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 25. — Post Office clerks have for some time been agitating for a reclassification, by which they will be enabled to receive salaries as high as those paid to letter carriers. They have secured the support of Assistant Postmaster General Heath, who will make a recommendation to that effect in his annual report.

To Observe the Sun's Total Eclipse.

ATHENS, Ga., Oct. 25.—A total eclipse of the sun will take place May 29, next year. Astronomers from all over the world are expected here to take observations. The Government parties of the United States and Great Britain have already announced their intention of participating. A small observatory will be erected on the top of the Moore Building on the college campus for the use of the observers.

SOLDIERS BEG FOR FOOD.

Men of the Forty-sixth, Bound for Manila, Ask Ogden People for Palatable Victuals.

Special to The New York Times.

OGDEN, Utah, Oct. 25.—Ogden to-day witnessed the spectacle of United States soldiers begging in the streets for something to eat. They were members of the Forty-sixth United States Volunteer Infantry, and the regiment came from South Framingham, Mass., in command of Col. Schuyler. Many of the boys were pale and sickly looking.

They complained greatly of the food they were receiving, and begged citizens for something palatable. Money and provisions were freely contributed.

One of the boys who had been a regular soldier wished he was a regular now, adding that the Government never treated the regular soldiers as he had been treated this trip.

The regiment is now going West over the Southern Pacific. There have been a number of desertions since it started for Manila.

PHILIPPINE INDEPENDENCE.

It Is Expected a Senate Resolution Will Precipitate the Fight Early in the Session.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 25.—Preparations for the sessions of the Philippine Commission were begun this morning. The anteroom used by the Diplomatic Corps will be reserved for them, and suitable furniture has been placed there.

Col. Charles Denby had an hour's talk with the President this morning. The Colonel says he thinks there will be no disagreement in the commission, because he thinks the facts are too plain for disagreement. It is expected that the report will be ready for transmission by December, and it will be a weapon for somebody in the tremendous fight which everybody now foresees will take place as soon as Congress assembles. It is reported that a resolution regarding the ultimate independence of the islands will be introduced in the Senate, and if this is done the whole issue will be brought into the open on the simple question whether the resolution shall be referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations or to that on Territories. To refer it to the latter would involve an acknowledgment that the islands were a part of our territory.

It is reported on what seems to be good authority that Prof. Worcester will have a good deal to say in favor of the civil government instituted in the Philippines by Gen. Otis. Prof. Worcester's views are looked forward to with a good deal of curiosity and expectation. His familiarity with the Filipinos before he went there is supposed to have furnished him with a better equipment than his companions had and he was constantly at the front.

THE JAMES TURPIE ASHORE.

Lies Easily on the Bar at the Brigantine Shoals.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTIC CITY, Oct. 25.—News has been received that the steamer James Turple, Capt. Wishard, from a Mediterranean port to New York, with a general cargo, sulphur, fruits, &c., is ashore on Brigantine Shoals, north of this city. A heavy fog is prevailing.

The vessel was first noticed on the coast at 6 o'clock this evening, appearing to be in distress. The South Brigantine life-saving crew went out about 10 o'clock. The North Brigantine crew also went out at 11 o'clock and returned at midnight.

Capt. Wishard had been out twenty-six days. The Turple lies easily on the bar, and may be floated at high water. Capt. Wishard says the dense fog is to blame for his mishap.

RUSSIAN MINES AT AUCTION.

Government Will Lease Gold Lands to the Highest Bidder.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 25.—The State Department is informed that the gold-bearing lands on the northwest coast of the Sea of Okhotsk are to be leased at public auction. The Ministry of Agriculture and Domains in Russia has named Feb. 15 next as the date of the auction. The preference will be given to the contracting party who shall offer the highest royalty per pood of gold extracted

All persons or corporations who have the right to engage in gold mining in Siberia, whether Russians or foreigners, may compete, on furnishing a guarantee of $51,500 and information regarding the capital to be used. The information must be furnished not later than Dec. 15. The auctions will be held at the office of the Board of Mines and sealed bids are to be offered.

STUDENTS MUST PAY THE BILLS.

Painted a Building for Fun and Are Threatened with Suspension.

LANCASTER, Penn., Oct. 25.—The members of the Freshman class of Franklin and Marshall College have been notified that the entire class will be suspended if they do not pay the bill for expenses incurred in repairing damage done by them during a recent skylarking, in which they painted a building with legends deriding the sophomores. The stonework on the college building had to be redressed to efface the paint. The students have been given until Saturday to pay up or the wholesale suspension will go into effect.

CAT BREAKS UP A FIRM.

Wiederbold & Bauer Dissolve and One Sues for Libel.

A cat bearing the illustrious name of Dewey has brought about the dissolution of the real estate firm of Wiederbold & Bauer, in Brooklyn. Some months ago the animal walked into the office of the firm and was adopted by one of the partners, Ferdinand H. Wiederbold. Some time afterward the cat disappeared, much to the grief of Wiederbold, who had become very fond of it.

A few weeks ago Wiederbold called at the home of his partner, William H. Bauer, at Corona, L. I., and, he alleges, found the cat there. He carried it off with him, and trouble followed. Bauer demanded the cat back, and hot words were exchanged. Bauer has now brought suit in the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, against his former partner for $1,000 damages for alleged libel.

SHAYNE'S ASSAILANT ON TRIAL.

CHICAGO, Oct. 25.—The trial of Hugh Henry Hammond, who shot John T. Shayne, the wealthy furrier, last March, while the latter was dining with Mr. Hammond's divorced wife at the Auditorium Annex, was begun to-day before Judge Hutchinson.

The indictment contains three counts. The charge is assault with intent to kill.

The shooting occurred in the café of the hotel. Mr. Shayne had entered the café in company with Mrs. Martha K. Hammond, the divorced wife of the defendant; Mrs. James A. Davis, and Miss A. Howard. The party had scarcely been seated at a table when Hammond entered. Without a word of warning Hammond drew a revolver, and the guests of the hotel were startled by three shots in quick succession. One bullet entered Mr. Shayne's back and another lodged in his thigh. He was believed at the time to have been fatally injured, but neither of the bullets touching a vital spot, he quickly recovered.

Hammond claimed that Shayne had alienated his wife's affections, and aided her in securing a divorce, all of which Mr. Shayne indignantly denied.

The case promises to be sensational. Both sides are said to be prepared to put up a long and bitter fight, and many witnesses will be called, among whom will be Marvin Hughitt, President of the Northwestern Road, who saw the whole affair. The day was consumed in the selection of the jury.

John T. Shayne is a brother of C. C. Shayne of New York.

The Rev. Dr. Hoyt Declines a Call.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 25.—The call to the First Baptist Church, Cambridge, Mass., extended recently to the Rev. Dr. Wayland Hoyt, pastor of Epiphany Baptist Church, this city, has been declined.

ANOTHER BATTLE IS NOW IMMINENT

Forces of White and Yule Have Probably Combined.

BULLER EXPECTED NEXT WEEK

British Concentration Likely to Hasten Boer Attack.

Thirty Men of the Missing Eighteenth Hussars Arrive at Ladysmith—Half an Army Corps Now Afloat—Importance of the Campaign.

LONDON, Oct. 26.—With unconscious humor a Cape Town correspondent telegraphed yesterday:

"The consorship, which is always a delicate matter, is working smoothly and without a hitch."

This exactly hits off the state of affairs to-day. An ominous veil is still drawn over the movements of Gen. Sir George Stewart White and Gen. Yule. Beyond belated Ladysmith dispatches concerning the Elandslaagte fight, which are still filtering in, the British public is left in complete darkness and to conjecture over "cooked" War Office dispatches. The officials of the War Office last evening said that very few dispatches have arrived, and that nothing further was to be expected until morning.

Since it is practically certain that Gen. Yule has now effected a conjunction with Gen. White—although this was not brought about Tuesday night, as was announced, but some time on Wednesday—and as both are now in a position of safety, conjecture concerns itself chiefly with the manner of Gen. Yule's retreat.

That it was hasty is evident. Was it disorderly? Was any considerable camp equipment abandoned? Was there any fighting on the way? Such questions, and others like them the public is anxiously asking. Since the receipt of Gen. White's curious first description of the Ladysmith fight, in which the British lost 100 men, little reliance can be placed on the official dispatches.

The heavy losses of the British troops in facing only some 8,000 Boers are commented upon as what rifle fire means to-day in the hands of even undisciplined men who can shoot fairly straight and stand their ground. Comparisons are made with the first employment of the magazine rifle in the Hispano-American war, and it is considered that the American losses at El Caney and San Juan would have been much heavier if the Spaniards had doggedly stood their ground, like the Boers.

Gen. Sir Redvers Buller is expected to arrive at the Cape early next week, and the indications are that some troops have already arrived at the front and been in the fighting whose arrival has not yet been announced. There is every probability, therefore, that reinforcements are now moving up. This is calculated to hasten Commandant Gen. Joubert's attack on Ladysmith, and news of a big battle is daily expected.

About half a complete army corps is now afloat, and a lull has occurred in dispatching the remainder of Gen. Buller's forces, owing to some difficulty in obtaining transports. The mobilization and embarkation of 21,000 men, however, have proceeded with the utmost smoothness and completeness, extorting admiration from even the severest critics of War Office organization.

Although no news has arrived that Gen. Sir William Penn[illegible]nons is doing well, there is no indication as to his whereabouts. It is presumed that he is at Dundee in the hands of the Boers.

Speaking at Dublin yesterday to the departing troops, Gen. Lord Frederick Roberts of Kandahar said that, however important previous campaigns in South Africa had appeared at the time, they dwindled into insignificance when compared with the great event in which the British troops were about to engage.

MISSING HUSSARS APPEAR.

Thirty of the Men Sent to Intercept Retreat of Boers Arrive at Ladysmith—Three Men Are Missing.

LONDON, Oct. 26.—The War Office last evening made public the following dispatch sent by Gen. White from Ladysmith at 3:50 that afternoon:

"The advance guard of the force sent out by me this morning to get in touch with and help Gen. Yule's column was within three miles of that column, which had temporarily halted at Sunday River about noon. I have occupied all the strong positions on the road to Ladysmith, and I have no further anxiety about them. I have received from Lieut. Kenrick, Signaling Officer of the Queen's Regiment, who has ridden in, and also from Col. Dartnell of the Natal police, who accompanied the column, the best account of the spirits and efficiency of the troops, who are very anxious to meet the enemy again."

The War Office also issued the following:

"There is nothing to add to Gen. White's description of to-day's engagement, as given in his dispatch. We learn from unofficial sources that the following officers, whose absence had not previously been notified to us, are prisoners in the enemy's hands:

"Eighteenth Hussars—Lieut. Col. Moller, Major Greville, and Capt. Pollock. Dublin Fusiliers—Capt. Lonsdale, Lieut. Le Meseurier, Lieut. Garvice, Lieut. Grimshaw, Lieut. Majendie, and Lieut. Shore.

"It is presumed that the whole squadron of the Eighteenth Hussars, under the command of the officers named, were taken prisoners."

A squadron of Hussars usually consists of three troops of twenty-eight men each, so about eighty officers and men of the Eighteenth Hussars are missing, according to the War Office account.

However, a dispatch to The Daily Telegraph from Ladysmith, dated Monday, says:

"Thirty of the Eighteenth Hussars, who were sent from Glencoe to intercept the retreat of the Boers from Elandslaagte, were cut off by the enemy. Under Sergt. Baldrey they brilliantly fought their way across the Biggarsberg, the enemy pursuing and firing at them at a range of 300 yards along the passes.

"They arrived here at 10 o'clock this morning. Three of the troop are missing owing to the breakdown of their horses. The Boers used a Maxim.

"A Lieutenant of the Hussars, with a party, was driven back to Glencoe. The Hussars were fired at as far down as Moder Spruit."

ANOTHER FIGHT WITH BOERS?

LONDON, Oct. 25.—A special dispatch from Cape Town, dated 9:10 this morning, says there has been another fight at Ladysmith, and that the Boers were repulsed. The British casualties were placed at four killed and seven wounded, all rank and file.

BRITISH LOSSES OVER 600.

LONDON, Oct. 25.—The War Office returns show that the total British casualties since the beginning of hostilities reach 597, 18 officers having been killed and 55 wounded, and 76 men killed and 435 wounded. There are 13 unaccounted for.

This total, however, does not include the squadron of the Eighteenth Hussars, which went astray near Dundee, and the officers of the Dublin Fusiliers.

It is quite evident that the war in Natal has only commenced, and that the Boers are by no means discouraged at losing the first two battles. Many experts are satisfied Gen. Joubert is even now close to the heels of the British, and a decisive action may be fought to-day or to-morrow.

The main fact that the British were forced to evacuate the Natal triangle, which the Boers, naturally, rightly claim as a conspicuous success, and which they may even emphasize by a proclamation annexing Northern Natal, is proving an unpalatable pill to the public, whose appetite had been whetted by the previous successes, which had been assumed to be greater than they really were, as the determination and gallantry of the Boers enabled them to quickly reorganize and achieve desired objects by other methods.

Later estimates of the Boer losses at Elandslaagte give 300 killed. Their coolness, bravery, and good aim can

capable of preventing any interference in South African waters.

While the British officials do not conceal their knowledge of German, French, and Russian antagonism and their irritation thereat, they do not give the slightest hint that European hostility will crystallize into any probable overt act. But the belief that Great Britain is on the verge of a crisis, or even a conflict far greater than that in the Transvaal, has many supporters, though the lack of all official confirmation favors the conservative views that the remarkable military and naval activity is due to a desire to take thorough precautions which, though ominous, have at present no special bearing upon Great Britain's European relations.

Advices from the Continent strengthen this view. For instance, the Fremdenblatt of Vienna to-day says: "Nothing points to the eventual intervention of Europe in favor of the Boers."

The paper adds that Germany especially has resolved "not to depart from her attitude of neutrality."

On the other hand, the Neues Wiener-Tagblatt publishes a telgram from the Transvaal Legation at Brussels announcing that Dr. Leyds has received formal assurances that France and Russia will not permit Great Britain to annex the Transvaal or the Orange Free State. This is discredited, however, as it is pointed out that even if this were the intention of the powers mentioned they would not allow their hands to be shown prematurely through the medium of Dr. Leyds.

The Russian newspapers may be somewhat responsible for the general impression in regard to European intervention, the St. Petersburg Russkija advocating that Great Britain be brought to her senses by a naval demonstration in South Africa, in which France would take the lead.

BERLIN, Oct. 25.—The Berliner Neueste Nachrichten describes President Steyn's proclamation as "a false step that may have serious results."

The Koelnicke Zeitung pays a tribute of gallantry to the British officers, pointing out that of the German loss in the battle of Spicheren only 4½ per cent. were officers, while at Glencoe and Elandslaagte the English officers killed and wounded formed 14½ per cent. of the total loss.

BRITISH CRUISERS LEAVE PORT.

QUEENSTOWN, Oct. 25.—The British cruisers Furious, Pelorus, and Pactolus sailed from here this afternoon en route to Cape Clear, where they will meet eight battleships and cruisers of the Channel Squadron from the North of Ireland. The fleet will then proceed ostensibly to Gibraltar. But it is thought that possibly the fleet's destination is a Spanish or Portuguese port, as the vessels have taken out bills of health from the Consuls of those countries.

TO WATCH THE BRITISH SHIPS.

Reported that French and Italian Fleets Have Received Orders.

LONDON, Oct. 26.—Dispatches from the Continent to The Daily Mail say that the French fleet has received instructions to watch the movements of the British Mediterranean Squadron, and that the Italian fleet is under orders to concentrate in the Bay of Spezia.

STRENGTHENING GIBRALTAR.

LONDON, Oct. 26.—New and stringent orders were promulgated yesterday with reference to the defenses of Gibraltar. The privilege Englishmen have hitherto had of entering the gate without a pass is temporarily suspended. Nobody is allowed to enter or to inspect the batteries.

Even the famous St. Michael's Cave is closed because it is required for the storage of arms and ammunition.

For months sappers and miners have been engaged in constructing new and powerful batteries, and it is believed that the garrison will be augmented.

HAMBURGERS SYMPATHIZE.

BERLIN, Oct. 25.—At a meeting of 3,000 members of the Pan-German and Anti-Semite League at Hamburg to-day, called to protest against the Transvaal war, a dispatch was sent to Emperor William full of solemn, patriotic effusions, urging him to intercede in behalf of the Boers and postpone his journey to England.

The Vossische Zeitung, commenting on this, says: "Vigorous protests should be made against passionate and malevolent treatment of the war, which gives color to the idea that the Germans cannot do enough to show their enmity for Great Britain. The majority in this country have nothing in common with the Anglophobia in which the Hamburg meeting waded."

The paper then quotes Prince Bismarck's dictum that Great Britain's friendship is more useful to Germany than the whole Valley of the Nile and the Pyramids, adding:

"Had Prince Bismarck been an English Minister he would have acted toward the Boers as the English Government has done."

BOER PRISONERS AT LADYSMITH.

LONDON, Oct. 26.—The Daily Mail has the following from Pietermaritzburg, Natal, dated Oct. 23:

"The proclamation of martial law throughout Natal has given great satisfaction. Among the Boer prisoners at Ladysmith are De Witt Hamer, member of the Raad for Barberton, and Dr. Van Leggele Public Prosecutor at Heidelberg. Among the killed was Mr. De Jong, Secretary of the Transvaal Education Department.

"It is now expected that Gen. Jan Kock, the Boer commander, will recover. Gen. White gave him the option of being taken to Pretoria or remaining at Ladysmith, and he chose the latter.

Talk of an Amicable Settlement.

LONDON, Oct. 25.—A special dispatch from Pretoria, via Lorenzo Marques, dated Oct. 24, purports to give an interview with one of the highest Transvaal executives, who is quoted as having urged that while the Boer successes were yet unimportant there was still time for an amicable settlement, as he believed the Boers had been misled as to the real issue.

An Incident of the Field.

LONDON, Oct. 26.—Among the touching incidents of the field related, Capt. Peyton of the Manchester Regiment, who was wounded at Elandslaagte, says the wounded had to lie on the field throughout the bitterly cold night, drenched by the rain. One man in his regiment placed his arms around Capt. Peyton through the whole night, to give him the warmth of his body.

Said that Steyn Received £50,000.

LONDON, Oct. 26.—The Times publishes a dispatch from Naauwpoort, Cape Colony, saying it is rumored among the Dutch there that President Steyn received £50,000 ($250,000) for inducing the Orange Free State to join the Transvaal.

The Queen Thanks Canadians.

OTTAWA, Oct. 25.—The Governor General has received the following cablegram:

"Her Majesty the Queen desires to thank the people of her Dominion of Canada for their striking manifestation of loyalty and patriotism in their voluntary offer to send troops to co-operate with her Majesty's imperial forces in maintaining her position and the rights of British subjects in South Africa. She wishes the troops godspeed and a safe return.

"CHAMBERLAIN."

BRITISH MAY SECURE MARCONI.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 25.—Lieut. Col. Lee, Military Attaché of the British Embassy here, has been conferring with the War Department authorities as to methods of field telegraphy, which might be serviceable in the South African campaign. The American operations in Cuba and the Philippines have developed several novel and exclusive devices for emergency telegraph communication in the field, which, however, are not at the disposal of the foreign Governments.

The understanding at the War Department is that Marconi, the Italian expert now in New York, may be enlisted by the British forces in adopting wireless communication in South Africa. It is stated, however, at the British Embassy that no instructions in that direction have been received.

Andrade May Come to New York.

PONCE, Island of Puerto Rico, Oct. 25.—News has been received here concerning the successful revolution in Venezuela, and saying it is reported former President Andrade and his staff are on board the steamer Caracas, Capt. Woodrick, which sailed from La Guayra, Venezuela, for New York via San Juan and Ponce, Puerto Rico.

MICHAEL DAVITT RESIGNS

Leaves Parliament as a Protest Against the Transvaal War.

CHAMBERLAIN DENIES CHARGE

Tells House of Commons that He Did Not Provoke the Boers—Discusses Spanish-American War.

LONDON, Oct. 25.—Michael Davitt, Irish Nationalist, member for South Mayo, announced in the House of Commons to-day that he would resign to-morrow as a protest against the Boer war.

He denounced the jingo press, and said that the war, for the meanest and most mercenary aims, would be known as the greatest crime of the century. He declared that if he had been offered home rule and an Irish republic he would not accept them if accompanied by the condition that he vote for the war. As a protest he would ask to be relieved from attendance in the House. He had been in the House for five years trying to obtain justice for Ireland, and he left it convinced that "no cause of justice and right would have the support of the House unless backed by force."

Mr. Davitt's resignation was something of a coup de theatre, as The Pall Mall Gazette says that some time ago he told his intimate friends that he would take the first opportunity of retiring from Parliament. It is understood that Mr. Davitt will return to Ireland and devote himself to literary and journalistic work.

Apart from the diversion created by Mr. Davitt, there was a lively scene in the House between Gavin Brown Clark, Radical, member for Caithness, ex-Agent of the Transvaal, and Major Rasch, Conservative, member for the Southeast Division of Essex. Mr. Clark denied Major Rasch's statement that he was in the Boer camp at the time of the fight at Majuba Hill, and characterized the assertion as "a sample of the misrepresentation now prevailing." Major Rasch promptly retorted that his statement was made on the authority of Mr. Clark himself, who told him so six years ago, adding that if Mr. Clark again denied the statement he, the Major, would take the first opportunity of repeating the statement to him outside of Parliament, when he could take what steps he liked.

Sir William Vernon-Harcourt, the former Liberal leader in the House, said he desired to again call attention to the provocative speech of Chamberlain, the Secretary of State for the Colonies, during the negotiations and in his speech at Highbury.

CHAMBERLAIN AGAIN EXPLAINS.

Mr. Chamberlain replied, repudiating the intention to be provocative, and saying he only intended to be plain and free from ambiguity. He added that he only followed in the negotiations the principles observed by all statesmen during the past ten or twenty years. There was a time, he explained, when diplomacy was regarded as given to statesmen to enable them to conceal their thoughts. That might fairly be called the "old diplomacy," which, he continued, "I absolutely and entirely repudiate." People, he continued, are entitled to demand a clear expression of views, and Mr. Chamberlain asserted there never was the slightest justification for the statement that President Krüger had been in doubt.

Mr. Chamberlain then said: "Our object, methods, and determination were to carry out these objects. It was necessary to impress upon President Krüger the seriousness of the step he was called upon to take and the consequences which would follow any mistake on his part. It was not desirable to include in an official dispatch collateral suggestions and indications of opinion; but semi-official warning was frequently conveyed in a speech. A similar warning was given by Lord Salisbury to the Sultan at the Guildhall Banquet, and I am still absolutely unrepentant.

"Respecting to-day's speeches, they are simply a réchauffé of old arguments from Irish members, whose boast is that they are England's enemies, and from the Radicals, who, in principle, oppose the war.

Regarding Mr. Davitt, Mr. Chamberlain said he recognized that he had hitherto discussed the matter moderately and sincerely, "and," he added, "I would pay the greatest attention to his arguments if I did not know he would use precisely the same arguments in regard to any British war, which are based on his enmity to England."

Mr. Chamberlain then said: "What would have been the Irish argument in the Spanish-American war, in which Spain showed herself infinitely less capable of defending herself than the Transvaal—"

Here William Redmond, Parnellite member for East Clare, shouted:

"The Transvaal did not blow up your warships!"

THE SPANISH-AMERICAN WAR.

Mr. Chamberlain continued: "The great, almost determining, contest between the United States and Spain was fought without the loss of a single American. We have never denied that the Transvaal was a foeman worthy of our steel. Not only was the disparity between the forces in the Spanish-American war as great as those now engaged, but the contention of the United States and their right of interference arose from the fact that at some distance from their territories there was oppression, not of American citizens, but of another race and people, and that justified the intervention of the United States in the mind of the civilized world, or, at any rate, in the eyes of Englishmen and Irishmen. But we are interfering in behalf of our own people. It is perfectly certain that Mr. Davitt, but for his hatred of England, would sympathize with us as he did with America."

Mr. Chamberlain then replied to the criticism of his not accepting the mediation of Mr. Hofmeyr, the Afrikander leader, pointing out that while he believed Mr. Hofmeyr was sincere, yet he could not forget when President Krüger made "absolutely illusory proposals for a settlement," Mr. Hofmeyr was perfectly ready to accept them. President Krüger misled Mr. Hofmeyr in promising him proposals which differed materially from those he really presented.

CHARGES BOER CROOKEDNESS.

"There has," continued Mr. Chamberlain, "been on the part of the Transvaal crookedness altogether incomprehensible if they desired a settlement. I believe that, from first to last, President Krüger never intended to give anything approaching equal rights to the white races, or any acknowledgment of British supremacy. War, therefore, was inevitable.

"There has been an enormous strain upon us. We are called upon to bring the war to a quick conclusion and send across the sea a force no nation in history ever before sent. This is entirely due to the preparations which made the Transvaal an armed camp, and which not only secured it a defensive position, but enables it to take the offensive against the large force now engaged. Such a strain could not be continued forever. We should have needed a permanent force of 25,000 men in South Africa. We are told we shall lose South Africa. Our foreign friends are convinced of it. Yet they are not happy. Such predictions were made before and were even current in the days of Elizabeth. But I am not alarmed. One great Teutonic people cannot hold in subjection another great Teutonic people, but this has never been our course.

"It is impossible to pretend that the Dutch at the Cape are crushed by our rule, when they have all the rights Englishmen possess, and even, in individual cases, are permitted to talk and write treason. Whatever may be the result of the war and the premature talk of the result of the present war, does any one imagine that we shall fail to do for others what we claimed for ourselves, or refuse equal rights to the Dutch in the Transvaal, which they refused us?" [Cheers.]

THE RHODES TELEGRAMS.

During the debate on the second reading of the Appropriation bill, James H. Dalziel, Liberal member for the Kirkcaldy District, expressed the opinion that one of the greatest difficulties in arriving at a settlement with President Krüger had been that, rightly or wrongly, the President had believed Joseph Chamberlain, the British Secretary of State for the Colonies, and Cecil Rhodes were identical. He added that Mr. Chamberlain had given grounds for this belief by suppressing telegrams, whereupon the Colonial Secretary tartly intervened, saying:

"I have never suppressed telegrams. I have not got them."

Mr. Chamberlain also denied that he had refused to see Mr. Montagu White, the Agent of the Transvaal, who, the Colonial Secretary added, had never applied for an audience.

The Speaker, William Court Gully, intervened at this juncture and declared that all references to such matters were out of order.

The House of Commons, by a vote of 224 to 28, passed the second reading of the Appropriation bill.

REDMOND SAYS "IT IS A FAKE."

Davitt's Resignation Mere Gallery Play—His Re-election Sure.

"It is a fake. Mr. Davitt is playing to the galleries."

That was the answer made by John E. Redmond, M. P., to a TIMES reporter at the Hoffman House last evening, who asked him what he thought of the resignation of his seat in the House of Commons by Michael Davitt.

"Mr. Davitt took no chances when he resigned," he continued. "He knows full well that his constituency will re-elect him."

"Duly Feed Man and Steed."

Feed your nerves, also, on pure blood if you would have them strong. Men and women who are nervous are so because their nerves are starved. When they make their blood rich and pure with Hood's Sarsaparilla their nervousness disappears because the nerves are properly fed.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Never Disappoints

A JUBILEE FOR CHARITY.

United Hebrew Institution Reports Show What Has Been Done in Twenty-five Years of Work.

The silver jubilee of the United Hebrew Charities was celebrated last night in connection with the annual meeting and election of officers of the society. Two hundred or more members and invited guests filled the auditorium of the new Hebrew Charities Building, in Second Avenue, to hear the reports of the officers, which contained this year, in addition to the annual summaries of work accomplished, a retrospect of the society's progress during its quarter of a century of existence, and recommendations for a future policy.

President Henry Rice reviewed the history of the society and took occasion to deny the frequent charge that organized charity tends to increase of pauperism by reciting the results of an investigation of the cases of 1,000 applicants for aid to the United Hebrew Charities since 1894. Of this number only seventy, or 7 per cent., were still receiving aid from the society last Summer, when the investigation was made. Mr. Rice closed his report with an appeal for more general contribution of money and service to the society, the work of which was hampered by an inadequate income.

Dr. Lee K. Frankell, manager of the society, gave in detail the results of his investigations of the alleged pauperizing influences of organized charity. "It is safe to say," he said, "that in the main temporary distress is the cause of the application, and that as soon as the conditions which produce this distress are removed the applicant will no longer be a burden to the society."

Dr. Frankel dwelt upon the alarming increase of tuberculosis among the Hebrews of the congested districts, and declared that owing to inadequate sanitation and the absence of proper State interference looking to the isolation of victims of the disease, all attempts of the society to alleviate suffering caused by consumption had been practically futile. In concluding his report Dr. Frankel said:

"The next twenty-five years should be devoted to the development of the educational side of charitable work. It should be our duty to see that the children of our applicants, and in particular of our widows, should be so educated that they may eventually become independent."

Dr. Frankel's report showed the total receipts of the society for the fiscal year to be $149,746.01, and disbursements $151,-155.48. During the year 4,542 new applications for aid were received and the number of recurrent cesase was 18,722.

During the twenty-five years of the society's existence the total receipts have been $2,514,859.53 and the disbursements $2,512,-940.64. The total number of cases treated has been 323,361.

The following Trustees to serve for one year were elected at last night's meeting: Jules S. Bache, Abraham Bernhard, Nathan Bijur, Mrs. William Einstein, Isaiah Josephi, Philip Kleeberg, Fred W. Monks, Harry H. Meyer, Hyman Sonn, Benjamin Stern, Cyrus L. Sulzberger, and Mrs. S. Weinhandler.

A KEEN-SUTTERLE DIVIDEND.

Receiver to Distribute Two Per Cent. on Claims of Over $1,000,000.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Oct. 25.—The first account of the Equitable Trust Company, receiver of the Keen-Sutterle Company, which failed in January, 1896, was filed to-day in the Common Pleas Court, and the Auditor declared a dividend of less than 2 per cent. on the claims, amounting to over $1,000,000. The Keen-Sutterle Company carried on the business of importing merchandise, and was one of the largest concerns of its kind in this country.

The management of the company was practically controlled by its President, Fred W. Sutterle, who mysteriously disappeared in January, 1896. A few days later a bill in equity was filed in court declaring that the company was insolvent. Since his disappearance reports have reached this city that Sutterle has been seen in various foreign countries, and is now said to have returned to a Virginia port during the last few days.

The claims against the company amount to $1,135,071, the largest being that of J. B. Moore & Co. of Boston, foreign bankers, for $504,991. The assets of the company amounted to $141, and after deducting the legal costs and the preferred claims allowed, there remains only $18,638 for distribution among the general creditors. The Boston bankers will get only $8,236 for their $504,991; Robert H. Foerderer of this city, who has a claim of $106,754 against the company, will receive $1,751, and Philip Jagode & Co. of this city will receive $1,000 on a claim for $51,000. There is a long list of claimants for smaller amounts.

THE WEST NEEDS LABORERS.

Even with High Wages There Is a Scarcity for Railroad Work.

Special to The New York Times.

OMAHA, Neb., Oct. 25.—The demand for laborers throughout all sections of the West continues to be greatly in excess of the supply, in spite of the fact that the Winter season is coming on. The supply of men for transportation west of Omaha has fallen off more than half since the Summer, although a considerable number is collected and forwarded every day.

Wages still run higher than have been offered in many years past. The men gathered up by the Omaha employment agencies are practically all sent West, and the bulk of them go to Kilpatrick Brothers, who have contracts for between $1,000,000 and $2,000,000 worth of work on the Union Pacific. This firm has had the greatest difficulty in getting men for its work this Summer, and has been constantly spurring the agencies here and elsewhere to greater efforts.

Wages run from $1.75 to $2.25 per day, the higher figures as a general rule obtaining in the West. In Chicago men are offered $2 per day and free transportation to come to Nebraska to work, or $2.25 to go further West.

Besides the cut-off the Union Pacific is building from Laramie the road is constructing two large tunnels west of the mountains. work on which will continue all Winter, as the climate on the Western slope is favorable to Winter work and the soil is easily handled even in cold weather.

Railroad construction offers such a variety of opportunities, employing as it does drivers, diggers, spikers, blacksmiths, steam shovel men, bridge carpenters, fence builders, and engineers, that no man of any trade need remain idle.

Women's Royal Arcanum Fair.

A joint meeting of the Executive Committee and the Women's Auxiliary of the Royal Arcanum Hospital bed fund fair was held yesterday afternoon at the Grand Opera House. The women constituted themselves a Board of Managers of the fair, and Mrs. Adam Schatz, wife of Judge Schatz of Mount Vernon, was elected President. Other officers and committees will be appointed to assist in making the fair a success.

INDICT KENTUCKY MURDERERS.

The Regular Judge, However, Fails to Appear in Court—Armed Feudists Await Further Developments.

Special to The New York Times.

MANCHESTER, Ky., Oct. 25.—True bills of indictment, charging Solomon and Jim and Tom Griffin with the murder of Deputy Sheriff Wash Thacker in Clay County on Sept. 4, and against Eddy and Floyd Chadwell with complicity in the crime, were returned by the Grand Jury here to-day. The regular Judge, H. C. Eversole, for some reason has not arrived as yet, but he sent word to two members of the bar to elect a special Judge and go ahead with the court. Judge C. B. Little was chosen, and a Grand Jury empaneled.

The Grand Jury has its hands full, there being about 10 killings and assassinations to investigate, all of which have taken place since the last term of court, in June, and this in addition to the killing of Tom Baker, which Judge Eversole has promised Gov. Bradley to investigate. Troops are being held in readiness at Lexington, and it is believed by members of the bar that Judge Eversole will not come until the Governor agrees to furnish him with military protection. In view of this fact, Judge Eversole's instructions to try unimportant matters until he arrives is being disregarded, and Judge Little will take up the cases as they are reported by the Grand Jury.

It is now believed that the assassin who killed Tom Baker while he was a prisoner will never be found. Sheriff White, from whose house the fatal shot was fired, is seriously ill and has left the business of his office with his deputies. Commonwealth's Attorney Isaacs has also failed to appear. He sent word that he would be compelled to be absent during the term because of sickness in his family, in Perry County. County Attorney Turner and B. B. Golden of Barbourville will represent the Commonwealth.

The Griffins and the Philpots are on hand in full force, all heavily armed. Every one appears in the best of humor, and they mingle together telling jokes Valentine G. Philpot came near causing a riot yesterday by stating that he told the farmer who came up with his two-horse wagon and offered to haul the dead after the Philpot-Griffin fight on July 17, that he only wished they could finish out a load for him.

The Griffins heard of this remark and there was a rush to arms, but through some agreement the matter was settled and no blood spilled. The report that Pete Philpot, the boy who shot three Griffins in the big fight, had been shot yesterday, is untrue. "Tom" Whittamore, a Philpot sympathizer, is dead, the reports to this effect having been confirmed.

Gov. Bradley will be requested to place the whole county under martial law by the citizens who hope to have an end put to the feud at once, but this plan is not considered practicable by the Chief Executive.

The following is a list of the people killed in the Philpot-Griffin feud since the last term of the Circuit Court: July 6—James Stubblefield, Deputy Sheriff, killed while attempting to arrest Mart Smith. Smith escaped.

July 17—Aaron Morris, Harvey Griffin, Green Griffin of the Griffin faction, and Ed Fisher of the Philpot faction, killed in pitched battle. Several other men wounded. Philpot tried and cleared.

Sept. 2—Bill Lewis, Deputy Sheriff, killed while trying to arrest Mart Smith. Smith again escaped.

Sept. 4—Wash Thacker, Deputy Sheriff, killed while riding along the road with Jim Smith, a friend. Jim, Tom, and Sol Griffin and Eddy and Floyd Chadwell arrested, and are to be tried for the crime.

Sept. 5—James Robertson, Philpot sympathizer, assassinated. No arrests.

Sept. 28—Eli Taylor, a juryman in Philpot cases, assassinated. No arrests.

Sept. 6—Henry Marcum, a Griffin feudist, assassinated. No arrests.

Oct. 23—Tom Whittamore, friend of Philpot's, assassinated. No arrests. Simon Philpot assassinated at Pigeon Roost. No arrests.

One woman was shot and seriously wounded, having been mistaken for a Philpot, and the homes of a number of the factionists riddled with bullets at night.

MARIE BURROUGHS IS TO WED.

Will Become the Wife of Dr. Albert E. Sterne of Indianapolis.

INDIANAPOLIS, Oct. 25.—The engagement of Dr. Albert E. Sterne of this city to Miss Marie Burroughs, leading lady of Stuart Robson's company, is announced, the marriage to take place in New York City Dec. 6. Miss Burroughs has resigned her position and will retire from the stage.

Dr. Sterne is a prominent neurologist, graduate of Harvard and the Berlin University, prominent in society, and the owner of "The Norways," one of the most beautiful places in Indianapolis.

FRAUD IN WEIGHTS IS CHARGED.

Buffalo Junk Firm's Property Attached by Iron Dealers.

BUFFALO, Oct. 25.—The property of Janowitz & Co., scrap iron dealers, 16 to 22 Mortimer Street, this city, has been seized by the Sheriff as the result of investigation made by a number of detectives from Pittsburg, Penn. It is alleged that the firm has defrauded the following concerns out of the sums stated: Dubois Iron Works, Dubois, Penn., $5,337; Clark Brothers, Belmont, N. Y., $3,360; Ridgway Dynamo and Engine Company, Ridgway, Penn., $2,741; Niagara Radiator Company, Tonawanda, N. Y., $3,743; Oil Well Supply Company, Bradford, Penn., $1,237.

James E. Dubois, owner of the Dubois Iron Works, made affidavit that the junk dealers, in thirty-six carloads of iron, charged him for about 1,033 tons which were never delivered, and collected $6.50 a ton therefor, or a total of $6,779. Affidavits of a similar nature were made by representatives of the other firms mentioned.

It was claimed in court that the junk firm had an arrangement with Joseph G. Killey, weighmaster and yardmaster for the Erie Railroad at Black Rock, whereby false shipping bills or bills of lading were made out showing that loaded cars contained several thousand pounds more than their actual contents. Killey has been dismissed. No arrests have been made.

MOB LAW IN GEORGIA.

Gov. Candler Says Crimes and Lawlessness Are Due to Meddlers.

ATLANTA, Ga., Oct. 25.—The Georgia Legislature met in regular session to-day. After organization had been perfected the message of Gov. Candler was read. The Chief Executive took the position that there should be the strictest economy in the administration of the school fund of the State, and pointed out the importance of restricting the work of the public schools to the elementary branches.

If education in text books caused a decrease of crime, he argued, that would be sufficient reason for imposing even heavier burdens, but he pointed out that while education has decreased illiteracy among the negroes, crime has increased.

Gov. Candler devoted several paragraphs of his message to the twin subjects of crime and mob violence. He referred in general terms to the crimes in different sections of the State, taking the position that the unusual amount of crime by lawless negroes and the consequent unprecedented amount of mob violence can be laid at the door of intermeddling and irresponsible fanatics and fools, who do not know anything of the situation in the South, nor the real relation of the people of the two races. He believes that almost, if not all, of these criminal acts on the part of lawless negroes can be traced to the people whose utterances in their newspapers and through incendiary letters sent to negroes in the South have greatly aggravated a situation which they profess to deplore.

Harvard Has 4,067 Students.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Oct. 25.—A tabulation of the students in the Harvard University has been made and shows that this year there are 4,067 students attending the branches of the university. The number in the different classes and schools are as follows: Seniors, 311; juniors, 391; sophomores, 507; freshmen, 497; specials, 190; making a total of 1,896, an increase of 49 over last year. Lawrence Scientific School, 494; graduate school, 315; divinity school, 37; law school, 604; medical school, 550; dental, 130; veterinary, 24; Bussey Institute, 25. Grand total, 4,067, an increase of 165 over last year.

Death of ex-Judge Robert Ray.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Oct. 25.—Ex-Judge Robert Ray of Monroe, La., a prominent Republican, who as a Whig opposed secession in 1861, but who was conscripted by the Confederate Army while serving as Mayor of Monroe, is dead. He had held important Federal offices under Republican Administrations.

CORPORATION WILL OBEY.

Glucose Company's President Says Business Will Be Conducted According to Court's Orders.

CHICAGO, Oct. 25.—C. H. Matthiessen, President of the Glucose Sugar Refining Company, this evening made the following statement regarding the recent Supreme Court decision:

"I have not heretofore expressed any views upon the recent Glucose decision. There has, however, been such confusion in the public mind about that decision and its effect on this company and its business that a word or two from me is not now out of place.

"Irrespective of this litigation, the Glucose Sugar Refining Company will continue its business, and, if the final court of review stands by the opinion just delivered, this company will cheerfully conform its course, heretofore believed to be entirely legal, along the lines which the highest court shall direct. It is almost trite to say that courts do not destroy property. In these cases, where the court holds that certain methods are contrary to statutes, it has been, and I believe will always be, that the parties in interest conform to the court's requirements without sacrificing or destroying corporate property or stockholders' interests.

"It is not for me at this time to indicate the steps that will be taken by this company if finally the decision in the Harding case stands. I will say, however, that the proper steps, entirely within all legal requirements, to protect the interests of the company and its stockholders can and will be promptly and decisively taken. It will be found that the business course pursued by this company since its existence will be carried out."

MANY TRUSTS IN FRANKFORT.

Consul General There Reports that Nearly All of Them Are Successful.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 25.—Consul General Richard Guenther, writing to the State Department from Frankfort, says that the last few years have formed an era of trusts there. While Germany did not take the lead in making trusts, she is following other countries with increasing eagerness. In 1898 trusts were formed in iron wire, woolen goods, iron goods, wall paper, cast iron, asphalt, indigo, &c.

Mr. Guenther gives a statement taken from a German trade review of Berlin, which shows that the trusts have been successful everywhere, although the corset trust, a new corporation, has had a hard fight. The union of yarn consumers is trying to prevent an increase in the yarn duties, and has a hard political battle before it.

MATCH TRUST GIVES WARNING.

Diamond Company's Agents Cannot Handle Goods of Rival Concerns.

The Diamond Match Company has had trouble with wholesale grocers who sell matches manufactured by rivals of the trust. To some of these a warning letter has been addressed. Among the firms that have received this warning are Von Glahn Brothers, wholesale grocers at Washington and Park Avenues, Brooklyn.

The Modern Match Company and the Improved Match Company, both of Detroit, are not in the trust. The agent in this city of these two Detroit companies is John T. Huner, a jobber, at 40 Hudson Street. He recently received from Von Glahn Brothers the following letter, dated Oct. 10:

With regret must we inform you that the Diamond Match Company have informed us that if any other matches but their own were handled by us they would cut us off on the goods.

You can readily see that in the position in which we are placed it will be impossible for us to do any business with you at present.

Frank B. Claggett, manager of the Diamond Match Company, frankly admitted that the letter in question had been sent to Von Glahn Brothers. He said there was nothing unusual about it. His company employed a number of dealers as agents. They could not well act as its agents and at the same time as agents of rival companies.

BLIND FORTY YEARS; NOW SEES.

Rochester Man Beholds Wife Only After a Long Married Life.

Special to The New York Times.

ROCHESTER, Oct. 25.—Edward O. Osgood of Angelica, who has been blind for forty years was restored to sight by the removal of a cataract yesterday. Osgood's parents left him in comfortable circumstances when they died many years ago, and in 1869 he married one of the prettiest girls in the village. At least that is what he was told, for he never saw her until yesterday. Eleven children, seven girls and four boys, were the result of this union. Several of these are married and have children, making altogether a family of ty.

It is proposed to hold a family reunion, after which there will be a reception to which the entire village will be invited.

When Osgood first opened his eyes he wanted to see his wife.

DIPHTHERIA CLOSES SCHOOLS.

Princeton (N. J.) Authorities Admit the Existence of the Disease.

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, Oct. 25.—The public schools of Princeton were closed yesterday for two weeks because of the appearance in various parts of the town of diphtheria. There is considerable tonsilitis and several cases of real diphtheria, though of a mild type, have been reported. Prof. Brackett, Chairman of the State Board of Health, when seen to-night dictates the following statement:

"Diphtheria is appearing at various places in the country, and the State of New Jersey is no exception. It does not seem to be serious anywhere. A few mild cases have appeared in Princeton. It has been thought best by the health authorities to close the public schools for a few days, since there is reason to think that association of scholars there may have been responsible for the diffusion of the disease in the town. It is not believed that many more cases will appear."

ARRESTED ON A CABLE CAR.

Prisoner Accused of Attempting to Steal a Passenger's Diamond Pin.

James O'Brien, thirty-nine years of age, was arrested yesterday afternoon on a Broadway cable car by Detective Sheehan of the West Forty-seventh Street Police Station, charged with attempting to rob Robert Vassar of 70 West Eighty-fifth Street of a diamond pin.

Mr. Vassar and the detective were standing with O'Brien on the rear platform. As the car pas passing Forty-fourth Street Mr. Vassar started to step off, and O'Brien made a grab for his pin.

A struggle followed between the three men, and Mr. Vassar was struck several times by O'Brien before the latter could be subdued and placed under arrest. The prisoner was recognized by Sheehan as having been arrested before.

Passenger Robbed of a Watch Chain.

George Dickerson, twenty-four years of age, was locked up in the East Sixty-seventh Street Police Station last night, charged with highway robbery. He robbed, it is alleged, Eugene Huss of 1,030 Second Avenue of a gold watch chain while the two men were riding on a Madison Avenue car. Dickerson jumped off at Sixty-first Street, and was captured by Policeman Owens.

CORPORATIONS MUST PAY UP.

Cook County (Ill.) State's Attorney Asks $24,000,000 in Penalties.

CHICAGO, Oct. 25.—Twenty-four million dollars is to be demanded through the courts from corporations in Cook County for violations of the Illinois statutes. State's Attorney Deneen will make the demand in a few days by filing 3,000 suits, the largest batch ever seen at one time in the offices of the court clerks of the county.

The purpose of these proposed suits is to satisfy the law which calls on every corporation in Illinois to file a statement with the Secretary of State every year. Failure to comply is punishable by a fine of $50 a day. There are 14,000 corporations, whose names are on the books of the Secretary of State, that did not file the required statement in 1898. The number of days elapsed since they became delinquent makes a total of liability to the State of $8,000 for each corporation.

Not all the 14,000 delinquents will be sued at this time, but Mr. Deneen has picked out 3,000 corporations to form the first lot against which he will proceed. He will begin action in debt in the name of the people against each of them for $8,000, making a total of $24,000,000.

"It is not the intention," said Mr. Deneen, "to collect from each of these delinquent corporations the full amount of the liability. While the suits will be for a sum in the aggregate to exceed $24,000,000, we will not try to obtain judgment for more than such an amount as, in the discretion of the court, would be deserved."

STATEN ISLAND DARK AGAIN.

Street Lights Turned Out Without Warning—Democrats Think Politics Is Behind It.

The Staten Island Electric Company last night, without warning, shut off all the street lights in Richmond Borough, and for the second time within a month the whole borough was plunged in darkness. General Manager Swinarton of the company had no explanation to make except to say he had received orders from the Board of Directors of the company to take the action. The Directors said no more light should be furnished until the city paid the old bill, which Controller Coler has held up for almost two years.

The lights were shut off after a warning on Oct. 1. They remained out for several nights. Then, after a conference between Manager Swinarton, Controller Coler, and a committee of Richmond Borough citizens, the lights were turned on again. This was accomplished by Congressman Muller pledging himself that the lighting bills to be contracted from that time on would be paid. If the city did not pay them he would personally give the company the money. Controller Coler was not a party to the agreement, it is said.

Mr. Muller last night said he knew of no reason why the lights had been again shut off. He said that since he had entered into the arrangement by which he was responsible for the lighting of the streets no bill had been presented to him, and no demand made upon him for money. Had there been any demand for money he would have met it. He considered the shutting off of the lights again an outrage and a breach of faith as well as agreement.

Some in the borough claimed the shutting off of the lights was a political dodge. There is a warm canvass on, and last night the Republicans were having a good deal of fun out of the lights being turned off. Democrats claimed it had been done to discredit Mr. Muller. They said the Republicans had been boasting that the Democrats would hear something drop this week.

As nothing else has "dropped" but the lights as yet, the Democrats seemed inclined to believe the thing that was to drop was the darkness. Leading Republicans, however, said this was not so, so far as they knew, and that what they had promised had not yet dropped, and that when it does, the Democrats would forget it was dark.

TRAIN BLOWN FROM THE TRACK.

Typhoon in Japan Hurls Eight Loaded Cars from a Bridge.

VICTORIA, B. C., Oct. 25.—Intelligence is brought by the Rinsa Maru that the typhoon through which the Empress and Senator passed proved even more disastrous on land than on sea. In Tokio and Yokohama hundreds of houses were wrecked, but few persons were killed. A train near Fuhushima encountered a gale of such fury when crossing the Hokogowa that it was blown into the river. It consisted of eight cars and two locomotives. The locomotives escaped, but the cars, carrying about 100 passengers, were precipitated from the bridge. One person was killed and sixty injured. One woman is missing. News of another catastrophe comes from Tagonaura. On Oct. 7 a tidal wave swept over Tagonaura. Over 200 houses were destroyed and more than 100 persons perished.

FREIGHT HANDLERS QUIT WORK.

One Hundred and Twenty New Haven Railroad Employes Go Out.

One hundred and twenty freight handlers employed by the New York and New Haven Railroad at its freight house, Willis Avenue and One Hundred and Thirty-second Street, went out on strike last night. They have two grievances. Recently, they say, the company changed the system of paying them $1.75 a day and paid them by the ton. This, it is charged, is a radical reduction. They also demand the dismissal of their Superintendent, George W. Brady, who they claim is a tyrant.

The Alexander Avenue Station was telephoned to by the railroad officials for police protection, and a Roundsman and twelve men were sent to guard the premises. No trouble was experienced, as the men were away at a meeting.

A RAILWAY BRAKEMAN'S NERVE

With Both Legs Cut Off, Crawled on the Track and Signaled Train.

MONON, Ind., Oct. 25.—"Kid" Birch, a railroad freight brakeman, to-day gave an extraordinary exhibition of nerve. He was on a train that left this place at 2 A. M. About three-fourths of a mile outside of town he fell between the cars. Both his legs were crushed off and his body was fearfully mangled. The train crew did not miss him until the train reached Delphi, when they notified the fast passenger train to watch out for him between there and Monon.

Birch meantime had crawled to the track and placed some torpedoes on the rails to attract the attention of the first train that might pass. The incoming train heard the report of the torpedoes, stopped, and the crew found him still alive. He was brought in to the Monon Station, where he died.

Ex-Mayor Black of Milwaukee Dead.

Ex-Mayor John Black, a prominent and wealthy man of Milwaukee, Wis., died last night of Bright's disease. Mr. Black was seventy-one years of age.

AT THE HOTELS.

ALBEMARLE.—A. E. L

FIGHT TO DEFEAT MAZET

Campaign in the Nineteenth District at Fever Heat.

THE FIGURES FAVOR TAMMANY

Big Loss in Registration in Republican Ranks—Mazet's Lieutenants Charge Colonization.

The campaign in the Nineteenth Assembly District, where Robert Mazet stands for the Assembly against Perez M. Stewart, the candidate of the Citizens Union and of Tammany Hall, is just now at fever heat. The Stewart men are the more confident, although they are none the less wary on that account. Although Police Commissioner Sexton is the virtual leader in the district, Register Fromme is doing the lion's share of the work, and also the talking, and he claimed last night that the Republicans were beaten out of their own mouths, offering their own statements as evidence of his assertions.

The Republicans still maintain their claims of fraud and colonization, claiming that they are in possession of specific instances where this colonization has been going on. Mr. Fromme said that all this claim of fraud was "rot." He said that he would be more magnanimous than his enemies, and would make no counter-charges of fraud against the Republican managers.

"As I have already said," said Mr. Fromme last night, "it would be the height of folly for us to attempt any campaign that would not in every one of its ramifications bear the light of day. It would be better for us to lose in a Republican district than to win in it if our winning could be accounted for as due to any untoward measures. This Republican cry of fraud is the cry of the vanquished. They are in the position of a man who plays a game to win if he can, and when he is beaten has only the mean resource left to attribute his defeat to fraud practiced upon him by his opponents. I wouldn't want any better evidence than that cry of fraud to convince me that the Republicans know they are beaten.

"It is just as well to go into politics as anything else on scientific bases. The Republican defeat, which we think a foregone conclusion, is due to natural causes, and we have discovered some of them. The first is that the people of the district, Republicans as well as Democrats, have been able to divine that Mazet is not on the level. His investigation has been a farce designed by Mr. Quigg as an adjunct of his County Committee, and that accounts for the falling off in registration in the various Republican districts.

FIGHT AGAINST QUIGG REPEATED.

"I have talked with a number of hidebound Republicans, and they tell me that they did not register because they would not vote for Stewart any more than they would vote for Mazet, and there are still others who have registered who will not vote with their party this year, but who will rebuke Quigg by helping to beat his candidate. It will be the Congressional fight of last year against Quigg over again."

Mr. Fromme spent yesterday in the Bureau of elections and copied from the records the registration figures of last year and this year in each district as well as the vote in the last campaign for Mazet and Sweetser. The exact falling off in the registration is 1,362. He has figured that the falling off in the Republican districts, those that showed the greatest majorities last year for Mazet, is fully 1,000, and in the Democratic districts about 350, and as Mazet's plurality last year was but 702, when there was a distinct issue as between the Republicans and the Democrats, Mr. Fromme figures that there can be nothing but defeat awaiting the Republican candidate in this campaign.

In but two of the election districts is there an increase over last year's registration figures. Both of these districts are strongly Democratic, but the increase is but five voters. In the Thirty-fifth Election District, which in 1898 gave Sweetser 97 votes and Mazet 165, and which Mr. Fromme says is a typical Republican district, the falling off in registration is 79, and he claims that not even the most hide-bound Republican could maintain that this falling off was in the Democratic ranks. He said that this district stood as a sample of what had transpired in the other Republican districts, and that in every case the falling off in the Democratic districts was about half of that in the districts conceded to be Republican strongholds.

There was a great crowd in and around the Democratic headquarters at Sixty-fifth Street and Broadway last night, and reports were received from district Captains that a Commissioner Sexton said were in every way satisfactory. The Captains have been warned not to relax their efforts in spite of the roseate reports emanating from headquarters, and there are unpleasant times in store for such of the Captains as fail to make the returns tally with their estimates. There were a number of open-air meetings in the district last night conducted by the Tammany contingent and the speakers made the Mazet investigation the burden of their song. After to-night there will be meetings in the headquarters every night. There will be none to-night as orders have come from Tammany Hall for all the districts to concentrate at the Wigwam to-night, when the general ratification meeting is to be held there.

CITIZENS' UNION CAMPAIGN.

The Citizens' Union contingent have opened headquarters at Seventy-ninth Street and Broadway, and are conducting a vigorous campaign in the interest of Mr. Stewart, who is in constant attendance there. Joseph M. Price, the Chairman of the district, said last night that they were sure of electing their candidate, and their campaign is being conducted entirely independent of Tammany Hall. Mr. Price is particularly wroth over a statement published in certain Republican newspapers yesterday to the effect that the Central City Committee of the Citizens' Union had refused to give any funds to the Nineteenth Assembly District on account of the fusion there with Tammany Hall.

Mr. Price said that he had yesterday received a letter from Thomas A. Fulton, the Chairman of the Central City Committee, asking him to send an estimate of the amount required to carry on the Citizens' Union campaign in the Nineteenth, and he has sent a reply stating that the District Committee required no financial aid from the main body of the union, as the Citizens' Union adherents in the district had contributed enough funds to carry on the campaign. He said that he had also received a letter from Dr. Gould, Chairman of the Campaign Committee of the Citizens' Union, in which Dr. Gould said that the union was heartily supporting the candidates in every one of the districts.

Mr. Price said that Mr. Mazet in his speech on Tuesday night at the West End Republican Club had willfully misstated facts in connection with the Astoria Gas bill, in that he stated that the bill which he introduced gave no property rights. Mr. Price said he had studied the bill carefully, and that it gave the company the right to condemn property and gave also the right to use any of the city's streets in which to lay its mains.

The Citizens' Union people are preparing for circulation a record of Mr. Mazet in the Legislature, which, Mr. Price says, will make some choice reading for those who support the present incumbent.

There are to be meetings every night in the headquarters after Monday night, and a large mass meeting has been arranged for Tuesday night at 239 Amsterdam Avenue, at which the following speakers will make addresses: George Haven Putnam, Simon Sterne, John H. C. Nevius, Harry L. Earle, John Frankenheimer, Oswald G. Villard, Alfred Seligsberg, Perez M. Stewart, and Francis W. Aymar, the fusion candidate for Alderman.

AT REPUBLICAN HEADQUARTERS.

The Republican district headquarters were comparatively quiet last night, nearly all the candidates and chief leaders having taken the field, leaving only a corps of the petty officers on hand perfecting details for the active stumping campaign which opens up to-night. Mr. Mazet put in nearly every hour of the day and the entire evening in his house to house campaign. The candidate visited a number of factories and stores in his district, and in many instances where the proprietors were willing, made short addresses to the clerks and workmen.

The programme for the speakers was completed yesterday, and includes the following open-air meetings. To-night, at Sixty-second Street and Amsterdam Avenue; Friday evening, Sixty-first Street and Columbus Avenue; Saturday evening, Sixty-third Street and Columbus Avenue; Monday evening, Sixty-fifth Street and Columbus Avenue; Tuesday evening, Sixty-second Street, between West End and Amsterdam Avenues; Wednesday evening, Sixty-third Street and Amsterdam Avenue; Thursday evening, Nov. 2, Sixty-eighth Street and West End Avenue; Friday evening, Nov. 3, Sixty-sixth Street and Amsterdam Avenue, and Saturday evening, Nov. 4, Sixty-seventh Street and Broadway.

Of the indoor meetings, it has been decided to hold one on Friday evening, Nov. 3, at White Oak Hall, 125 Amsterdam Avenue, under the auspices of the West Side Colored Republican Club. On the evening following, at the same address, a mass meeting will be held under the auspices of the German Republican organization. Every candidate of the district will make addresses at some or all of these meetings. Many Republican leaders and orators from various parts of the city will be on hand and deliver speeches. Besides this work, Mr. Mazet has expressed his determination to go on with his house-to-house tour until every dwelling in the district has been visited by him.

The Republican campaign staff, taking Register Fromme at his word when he declared that if instances of colonization or illegal registration by Democrats in the district were brought to Tammany Hall's attention by the Republicans he would prosecute the accused, are hard at work collecting evidence, and assert that they will be able to furnish indisputable evidence of wholesale colonization in the district by the Democrats.

It was given out at the Mazet headquarters last night that a house had been found in Sixty-fourth Street which only contained four voters last year, whereas this year thirty-two persons were registered from the address. A certain Raines law hotel in Amsterdam Avenue last year contained only five persons eligible to vote. This year twenty-four men have registered from it.

The Republican leaders cite these instances as being among hundreds of similar ones, and assert that they have a surprise in store for several hundred would-be voters when the latter appear at the polls on election day.

QUIGG'S REPLY TO CROKER.

Expects to Win in the 10th and in Democratic Districts—Other Republicans Fear for Mazet.

Lemuel Ely Quigg and Richard Croker are still carrying on their political and personal controversy, each one having a statement and a reply to the statement of the other, every day. Yesterday Mr. Quigg started out earlier, and got in a long statement about Mr. Croker's claim that the Democrats will carry all the districts in this city. He advised the Tammany chieftain to turn his attention from the sure Republican districts and devote himself to certain so-called Democratic districts, notably the Fifteenth, Twentieth, and Thirty-third, where the Republicans, in Mr. Quigg's opinion stand good chances of winning.

When Mr. Croker was told what Mr. Quigg had said on these matters he retorted:

"I am not going to say anything more about Quigg. He only wants me to talk about him to make a man of him."

A moment later he added:

"I know I can take the time to notice anything uttered by that little lapdog Quigg?"

Mr. Quigg's statement yesterday related chiefly to the Nineteenth Assembly District, where the Republican organization is opposed by the fusion nominee of Tammany Hall and the Citizens' Union, Perez M. Stewart.

"The association which has been established in the Police Court testimony," he said, "between McGurk's 'Suicide Hall' and the Citizens' Union in the Nineteenth Assembly District must be extremely galling to the respectable gentlemen who have lent their names to the support of Mr. Stewart's candidacy. McGurk, it appears, has a 'bouncer'; a gentleman who wears a scarlet shirt and spectacles, and who divides his time between McGurk's and Flynn's. McGurk's 'bouncer,' when arrested, gave his name as Moen. His real name is Sullivan. He has a history. When he was searched, numerous slips of paper were found with writing on them, giving a name and an address in the Nineteenth Assembly District, and the significant marking 'thirty days.' McGurk's 'bouncer' spent last Saturday in Mazet's district, literally mailing votes with these slips of paper and persons whom he brought with him from the Bowery, in aid of the conspiracy between Mr. Klein and Mr. Sexton.

"Now, we have shown three cases of convicts registered in that district under these same lovely auspices, and in the course of a few days I expect to be prepared with a list of pool room employes herded in that district for non-partisan local government and Tammany Hall's revenge.

"I notice among the signatures to the petitions in favor of Mr. Stewart's nomination the name of a friend of mine, the pastor of the local Collegiate Church. I wonder if he doesn't think it time his name was coming off? This thing has grown so rotten that no respectable man can afford to be connected with it longer.

"The colonization in the Nineteenth Assembly District is not going to appear in the votes. Every 'thirty-day voter' is being investigated, and the unlawful ones will be arrested and their cases laid before a special Grand Jury. Tammany may do this sort of thing down town in the Sullivan districts, but it won't work in the Nineteenth."

In reference to Mr. Croker's claim that the Democrats will carry all the districts in this city, Mr. Quigg said:

"I don't think the dictionary contains the words with which I would comment on that. Let him look at Keating's district, the Twentieth. After election it will be Mr. Goddard's district. Let him watch the Independent Labor Party candidates in the Thirty-third District. I recommend him to keep McManus under arrest for the rest of the campaign. He should have McManus arrested at least twice a day. The Fifteenth, Twentieth, and Thirty-third Districts, hitherto overwhelmingly Democratic, offer a better opportunity for Mr. Croker to show the excellence of his direct management than any of the Republican districts."

Despite Mr. Quigg's optimistic forecasts, many Republican leaders already admit the defeat of Assemblyman Mazet. An official of the organization said last night that if the election were held to-day, Mr. Mazet would be defeated by 600 votes. He said, however, that the Republicans were gaining votes daily.

BIG RALLY FOR FUSION MEN.

Capt. Goddard of the Twentieth Handles Croker, Keating, and Tammany Methods Unsparingly.

Murray Hill Lyceum was crowded to the doors last night by an audience of east side Republicans, who had gathered to ratify the Fusionist county ticket and the local nominations for Assemblyman and Alderman, and to listen to speeches by John Proctor Clarke, the Rev. Dr. Thomas R. Slicer, William J. O'Brien, the fusionist candidate for Sheriff, and Capt. F. Norton Goddard, the new leader of the Twentieth district.

Capt. Goddard, who presided, began the speechmaking with an attack on the Tammany leader of the district, Commissioner James P. Keating of the Department of Highways. In speaking of present conditions in the district, Mr. Goddard said:

"The whole thing can be summed up in this proposition: The Keating family is in power and the rest of us are in the soup. What are we going to do about it? First of all, we are going to pass the ice water pitcher up to Mr. Keating. And it will be Ramapo water, too. Then we will clean up this district.

"Now we have a notoriously infamous dive in Third Avenue, just below here. It thrives, too, I'm told, and, if we may judge by analagous cases, it is protected. Does any one suspect that the Republican leader protects it? [Cries of "No, no!"] Does any one suspect the Democratic leader of protecting it? [Cries of "Sure!"]

"Suppose some one charged Gov. Roosevelt with taking a bribe. Would anybody believe it? Suppose some one charged the foremost Democrat of the city, our unspeakable Croker, with taking money, would anybody doubt it? The character of the one protects him. The character of the other damns him, and nobody cares for proofs of specific cases.

"We all know whom the inner Tammany clique wanted to nominate for Assembly. He wouldn't have it—kicked their emissaries out of his house. Then they offered it to another man, and he refused it. Then the nomination went begging until it landed where most beggars land and where all beggars are made—in a saloon. You can picture to yourselves what you will be up against with a saloon keeper as your Assemblyman. The barkeeper will turn down the man who seeks his Assemblyman unless he first patronizes the bar, and many a man who wants a favor will have to take the money from the family treasury to buy a drink that he may talk to the man who represents him in Albany."

In closing, Capt. Goddard paid his respects to Mayor Van Wyck in these words:

"On the night of the election of Mayor Van Wyck, abandoned women paraded the streets to show their exultation, and they have been on the streets ever since. What a beast a man must think himself when he sees his election hailed with shouts of joy by the unspeakable creatures of the street."

John Proctor Clarke followed with an attack on Tammany's methods, as shown by the testimony affecting the police adduced by the Mazet committee. He contrasted Richard Croker's declaration of Tuesday that there are no poolrooms in operation with a statement made by Capt. Schmittberger, in which, speaking of the arrest of several wire tappers, he said on the same day, "I believe the gang has been 'working' the poolrooms for some time," and then remarked that the activity of the police in protecting poolroom keepers from the wire tappers, if applied in accordance with the law, would result in the closing of every poolroom in the city within two hours. Mr. Clarke then told his audience how Richard Croker is "working for his pocket all the time," and declared that Croker's answers to questions before the Mazet committee, and not the questions of the committee's counsel, had besmirched the city's name.

Mr. O'Brien told the laboring men, who made up the greater part of the assemblage, that the present administration had been so unfriendly to labor that it took months to force the authorities to require contractors to abide by the eight-hour law.

"It's time," he said, "for all good citizens to get together and clean up the city. You won't have a chance two years from now. If you wait till then, you'll be lucky to find the City Hall where it ought to stand, for I tell you these people are out for their own gain, and they will stop at nothing."

Dr. Slicer's speech was largely a repetition of the one he delivered at Durland's Riding Academy last Tuesday night. He charged Tammany Hall with descending to the lowest depths in its campaigning, especially in the Nineteenth District, where, in the effort to defeat Mazet, hordes of nonresidents had been colonized, to the scandal of the people of the district and to the disgrace of the organization which was responsible for it.

GEN. KING FOR HONEST MONEY.

Resigns from Brooklyn Democratic Club and Denounces the "Madness of Bryanism and Populism."

Gen. Horatio C. King has tendered his resignation as a member of the Brooklyn Democratic Club. In a letter to Louis C. Schliep, Secretary of the club, he gives as his reasons for resigning that he is not in accord with the sentiments of the "so-called Democratic Party" on the current issues. Continuing, Gen. King writes:

"I hope to live to witness the return of the Democratic Party to its time-honored principles, when this midsummer madness of Bryanism and Populism shall have passed away. In the coming National contest there is no place for a third party movement, and I shall not hesitate to work with the party which stands for honest money, the supremacy of law, and the unqualified support of the Government in its endeavors to put down rebellion. This is my idea of true Democracy, and I reject the spurious article foisted upon the party by the infatuated Chicago Convention and its followers."

SETH LOW IN THE CAMPAIGN.

Citizens' Union Meeting to Ratify the Anti-Tammany Ticket.

James R. Burnet, Chairman of the Committee on Meetings and Speakers of the Citizens' Union Campaign Committee, announced last night that arrangements have been completed for a Citizens' Union mass meeting, to be held in Cooper Union Saturday night. This meeting will be for the purpose of ratifying the anti-Tammany county ticket.

R. Fulton Cutting will preside and deliver the opening address. Seth Low will speak, as will also Senator Depew, Simon Sterne, William J. O'Brien, the fusion candidate for Sheriff; Austen G. Fox, John Proctor Clarke, and John N. Parsons, Master Workman of the Knights of Labor.

STUDENTS WANT TO VOTE.

Many at St. Joseph's Seminary, Yonkers, Bring Mandamus Proceedings.

Special to The New York Times.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Oct. 25.—Application was made to Judge Barnard at Special Term this morning by Francis A. Barry and fifty-eight other students at St. Joseph's Catholic Seminary, at Yonkers, for a writ of mandamus to compel the Inspectors of Election in the First District of the Seventh Ward of the City of Yonkers to place their names on the registry list. The application was opposed by Deputy Attorney General John H. Coyne, who asked for the appointment of a referee to take testimony and ascertain whether the students are residents of Yonkers within the meaning of the Constitution. The students who joined in the application are all studying for the Catholic priesthood at St. Joseph's Seminary.

The Inspectors to whom they applied for registry claim that under Section 3, Article 2, of the Constitution, they are not entitled to vote and therefore not entitled to be registered. The section referred to is as follows: "For purposes of voting no person shall be deemed to have gained or lost a residence while a student in a seminary of learning."

Deputy Attorney General Coyne said that he believed the Inspectors were right. The students claimed exemption, because when they entered upon their studies for the priesthood they renounced all allegiance to their homes. On the other hand it is urged that the purpose for which they went to Yonkers is manifest, and it certainly is not their purpose to make Yonkers their home. Mr. Coyne can see no reason why they should enjoy advantages denied by inhibition of the Constitution to students in other institutions in the State. He said that the case had been in the courts before, and that the students once succeeded in getting an order directing that their names should be placed on the registry list, which order has heretofore been used as an authority.

Now that the Attorney General is charged with the duty of looking after cases of this description, the matter will be taken to the Court of Appeals, if necessary to have it definitely decided whether St. Joseph's Seminary differs from other educational institutions.

Judge Barnard did not indicate whether he would grant the mandamus asked for or send the case to a referee, as requested by Mr. Coyne. He took the papers and reserved his decision.

QUAY'S FOLLOWERS DEPRESSED.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 25.—Friends of ex-Senator Quay are disturbed by the announcement that California is watching developments in the Quay case, and that if Quay, who was not elected by the Pennsylvania Legislature, but was appointed by the Governor, is seated, the Governor of California will immediately appoint a Senator and demand that he be seated.

Quay's supporters have been advised that a dangerous precedent would be established if Quay should be seated. It has been pointed out to them that the seating of Quay practically would establish the precedent that any man who cannot be elected Senator can get his seat, provided he can dead-lock the Legislature and has a friendly Governor.

Senator Burrows is understood to have advanced this as an argument against the seating of Quay, and to have expressed the opinion that in time the Senatorship would become an appointive office, if this precedent is set and followed.

Quay stock is depressed at present in consequence of this development.

HEREFORD HEIFER COSTS $2,500.

KANSAS CITY, Oct. 25.—At the National Hereford Association Show at the stock yards here to-day, John Sparks of Reno, Nevada, paid $2,500 for Armour Rose, a blooded Hereford heifer, sire Beau Brummel, Jr., dam Armour Naiad, bred and owned by K. B. Armour of this city.

This is said to be the highest price ever paid for a Hereford heifer. Marshall Field of Chicago, who was an active bidder, dropped out when he had bid $2,300.

Bedford to Have an Electric Road.

ALBANY, Oct. 25.—The Bedford and Eastern Railway, an electric street surface railroad, three miles in length, to operate in the town of Bedford, Westchester County, filed articles of incorporation with the Secretary of State to-day. Its capitalization is $30,000 and the Directors are Charles Haines, William H. Lyon, Bedford Station; William V. Malloy, New Rochelle; George Jeungot, Jr., Horace B. Thacker, Croton Falls.

Lafayette Post's Reception.

The committee of Lafayette Nost, No. 140, G. A. R., appointed to make arrangements for the reception of Commander in Chief Shaw and State Department Commander Kay met at the Murray Hill Hotel last night. It was decided to entertain the visitors at a banquet to be held at the post headquarters in Masonic Temple, Twenty-third Street and Sixth Avenue, Nov. 17.

The Purest Beer

is the kind you want for use in your home. The Anheuser-Busch Brewing Ass'n make their various brands of beer of barley-malt and hops—strictly pure beer, no corn or adulteration.—Adv.

TAMMANY HEARS REPORTS

Leaders Say Low Registration Means a Republican Defeat.

CROKER'S ATTACK ON MAZET

Warns the Voters that It Will Continue Its "Scandalous" Exhibition for Campaign Purposes.

The customary meeting of the Executive Committee of Tammany Hall which precedes immediately all elections in this city was held yesterday afternoon at the headquarters, in East Fourteenth Street. Judge McMahon presided, and all the Assembly districts were represented except the Twelfth and Thirteenth. Richard Croker was present, and made his usual short address, and offered a resolution praising the Mayor and the Police Department for the manner in which they had managed the Dewey celebration parades. John C. Sheehan represented the Ninth District, but did not take a conspicuous part in the meeting.

The leaders in the various districts had exactly the same story to tell. Some attempted to vary its monotony by using different words, but all meant the same thing. The burden of all the thirty-five reports submitted was that the falling off in registration was due entirely to Republican apathy, indifference, disgust, dissatisfaction, and to the distrust of the fusion ticket. It was said, and reiterated thirty four times, that in the Republican districts the falling off had been great, while the Democratic districts had held their own so far as the Democratic vote was concerned.

In the Nineteenth Assembly District, where the fighting is especially hot against Robert Mazet, Register Fromme reported that there are 1,362 voters unregistered. He said that the lack of interest shown is due to the dislike for Mazet and for Quigg.

John F. Carroll reported for the Eighth District, the Twenty-ninth, that there is a falling off in registration of 16 per cent., and that the Republican loss is fully 22 per cent., the loss of the Democrats being about 11 per cent.

Mr. Croker's address was shorter than usual. It dealt entirely with the Mazet committee, and was as follows, as given out by his secretary:

"I have seen by the papers that the Republican campaign committee, in other words the Mazet committee, is going to meet again next week. I have no doubt that the purpose of the meeting is to try to deceive the people and give some excuses for the scandalous exhibition already made of themselves. They may induce some disreputable person to swear to some outrageous things that would put this organization into a false position. They will do everything to try to divert the attention of the people from themselves and from the fact that they are spending thousands of dollars of the people's money for campaign purposes. This they may do the day before election so that we will have no opportunity to refute any false allegations that may be made."

After his speech Mr. Croker submitted the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the unequaled success of the recent official reception tendered Admiral Dewey by the city authorities reflects the highest credit on the Mayor and the committee appointed by him in connection with the arrangements therefor.

We heartily congratulate the Police Department on the unexampled efficiency displayed by the officers and men of the uniformed force in the conduct of the naval and land parades.

No higher praise could be accorded them than is to be found in the fact that the naval parade was managed without accident and that the land parade, with four millions of people crowding our thoroughfares, was marked by the absence of any friction whatever as between the citizens and the guardians of the peace.

The Committee on Resolutions, which has in hand the preparation of the address to the voters, was not ready to report, and said that the address will not be given out before to-day or to-morrow.

The Executive Committee will hold another meeting Friday afternoon, Nov. 3.

TAMMANY LOSING ALLIES.

Independent Labor Leaders Report Several Defections in the Ranks.

The leaders of the Independent Labor Party say that there are many defections in Tammany Hall, and that these are all in their favor, and in that of the fusion ticket. Several political clubs, they say, have already deserted, the largest of these being the association in the Twentieth Assembly District, the Jeffersonian, with 1,200 members, all of whom are voters. P. J. Daly of the Liberty Dawn Association is the leader now, and an almost unanimous vote was recently passed to leave Tammany Hall. It will support the Labor Party.

The Charles J. Hackett Association of the Fifteenth Assembly District, formerly a Tammany organization, was reported to have gone over to the support of Thomas H. McManus, the anti-Tammany candidate for the Assembly. The association is to hold a meeting this evening at Fiftieth Street and Ninth Avenue, when it is expected to indorse the Independent Labor Party.

ESSEX COUNTY DEMOCRATS.

Platform of the Convention Declares Against Corporation Rule.

Special to The New York Times.

ORANGE, N. J., Oct. 25.—The Democratic Convention was held to-night in Orange Music Hall to select nominees for State Senator, Sheriff, Surrogate, and eleven Assemblymen.

"The only issue in this campaign is whether the people shall control the corporations or the corporations shall control the people," said Chairman William C. Nicoll of Newark, in calling the convention to order, and that spirit pervades the platform adopted. National issues, the platform adopted declares, are not involved in the county campaign. Resolutions declare that the property of all corporations using rights of way constituting freehold interests in the public highways should be taxed at its true value.

The clause is almost identical with one in the platform adopted by the Republican Party last week, as is also a clause declaring against the granting of perpetual franchises to any corporations for use of public streets and property.

Resolutions adopted denounced the Republican Party for condemning the Morris Canal abandonment scheme, and at the same time nominating for State Senator a man who has for years been an attorney for the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company, which owns the canal.

Noticeable incident was McDermitt's action at the close of the informal ballot in withdrawing his own nomination, and moving that Kalisch, who had received two-thirds of the vote in the informal ballot, be nominated by acclamation.

For Sheriff the nominee is Jacob Haussling. For Surrogate Horace Stetson.

For Assemblymen the nominees are Thomas F. Bowers, Frank Schwartzwalden, Thomas Donovan, Joseph H. Lucking, Harvey W. Kehoe, George A. Erb, and Dr. S. E. Robinson of Newark, Fred C. Shann of Orange, W. Staggerran of South Orange, Bayard T. Garrabrant of Montclair, and Washington Irving of West Orange, commander of the battalion of the East New Jersey Naval Reserves.

OHIO REPUBLICANS ACCUSED

Civil Service League Demands Prosecution for Appeals for Funds.

The National Civil Service Reform League has addressed a letter to the Civil Service Commission asking that steps be taken to secure the prosecution of the Federal officers and others responsible for the action of the Ohio Republican State Committee in sending appeals for political contributions to Government employes throughout the country. The Chairman of the committee in question is Congressman Charles Dick of the Nineteenth Ohio District. The section of the law under which Mr. Dick is held accountable is as follows:

No Senator or Representative, or Territorial Delegate of the Congress, or Senator, Representative, or Delegate-elect, or any officer or employe of either of the said houses, and no executive, judicial, military, or naval officer of the United States, and no clerk or employe of any department, or bureau of the executive, judicial, or military or naval service of the United States, shall, directly or indirectly, solicit or receive, or be in any manner concerned in soliciting or receiving, any assessment, subscription, or contribution for any political purpose whatever, from any officer, clerk, or employe of the United States, or any department, branch, or bureau thereof, or from any person receiving any salary or compensation from moneys derived from the Treasury of the United States.

The letters to employes were printed on a letterhead of the "Finance Committee of the Ohio State Executive Committee," and it was carefully pointed out that this body was made up of members of the full committee who are not office holders, in order that the law might not prove an obstruction. The fact that the moneys solicited are to be applied to the uses of the full committee, of which Mr. Dick is Chairman, is stated clearly and explicitly. The league shows that the sub-committee acts as an agent merely, and that the "indirect" participation of Mr. Dick in both the solicitation and receipt of subscriptions is beyond question. It maintains, also, that each employe who pays a subscription or contribution to this committee is, under the circumstances, technically guilty of breaking the law, and equally liable to prosecution.

The circular has been sent to thousands of Government subordinates in all parts of the country, including even such as clerks and other minor employes in the New York Custom House.

ARIZONA WANTS STATEHOOD.

"Arizona will loudly knock at the door for admission to Statehood when Congress meets," said Gov. N. O. Murphy to a reporter for THE TIMES at the Holland House last night.

"I am going home to-morrow, but will be in Washington in December," he continued. "We have a population of over 100,000. When admitted to Statehood Illinois had only 12,000, Minnesota, 6,000, and Wisconsin 35,000 inhabitants.

"There is a good deal said because each State has two Senators, and that the little States have as much voice in the Senate as New York. We may be outgrowing the Constitution, but its framers meant that each State should have an equal voice in the Senate.

"In the House of Representatives New York has thirty-four members. Arizona will have but one. Representatives are elected by the people, and the framers of the Constitution undoubtedly intended that it was in the lower and co-ordinate branch of Congress that the power of the people should be manifest. I believe Arizona will be admitted to Statehood.

"During the past two years Arizona has grown more in wealth and enterprise than in the preceding twenty years. Every branch of industry is humming, and prosperity is everywhere evident.

"Our honest mining properties have been remarkably successful, and it was to protect these that I cautioned the public about fraudulent enterprises. The originators of the latter were fleecing the store clerk and the domestic; the rich did not suffer, because they investigated before investing. I warned the people to beware of the bad and illusionary, and I am glad that I did it, and I believe the majority of the people of the country are not finding any fault with me on that score."

BRIDGE GATE STOPS RUNAWAY.

A horse owned by Joseph H. Bauland attached to a light business wagon ran away on the Brooklyn Bridge yesterday afternoon while crossing toward New York.

Policeman Towery of the bridge squad saw the animal start and gave the signal to close the large wooden gate at the New York exit of the north roadway. The animal dashed against the gate and broke its back.

The driver, George Gray, of 217 Bridge Street, Brooklyn, was thrown out but not seriously injured. A representative of the Bergh Society shot the horse to end its misery.

SUICIDE IN CENTRAL PARK.

Eugene B. Smith, an Epileptic, Shoots Himself in the Head.

Eugene B. Smith of 48 West Sixty-sixth Street committed suicide in Central Park early this morning by shooting himself in the head with a revolver. His body was removed to the Arsenal Station, and the Coroner was notified.

The man was identified by Irving J. Smith, a bicycle dealer, as his brother. The dead man lived with him, and was an epileptic. It is believed he killed himself on this account, being unable to work.

TWO KILLED IN SALOON DUEL.

EL RENO, Oklahoma, Oct. 25.—C. W. Hopkins, a stockman, and Deputy Marshal Fox engaged in a duel with six-shooters in a saloon, with the result that both were killed. Fox had attempted to arrest Hopkins, who was drunk.

Western Railway Boycott Settled.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Oct. 25.—The receivers of the Kansas City, Pittsburg and Gulf and the railroads which were enjoined from boycotting them have reached an agreement by which the traffic difficulties will be ended and the conditions which existed before the trouble began be restored. A stipulation asking the Federal court to dismiss the suit was filed to-day with the Clerk of the Court. The trouble began when the receivers made a rate from Eastern points to Kansas by the way of the Gulf the same as to Kansas City by the way of the water and rail lines.

17,000 Chickasaws Enrolled.

MUSKOGEE, Indian Territory, Oct. 25.—The Dawes Commission has completed its enrollment of the Chickasaw Indians. The enrollment shows 17,000 Indians and 4,000 freedmen, the latter being slaves and descendants of slaves brought to the territory from the South by the Indians. The enrollment of the Creeks is progressing, the allotment rolls having reached 8,000, including freedmen.

Mexico Protects American Creditors.

MEXICO CITY, Oct. 25.—A decision was rendered to-day by the First Federal Court approving the accounts of J. A. Robertson of Monterey during his incumbency of the receivership of the Monterey and Mexican Gulf Railroad. This vindicates the record of Receiver Robertson and affirms the claims of many American creditors of that corporation now under the management of the Belgian bondholders. The case is one of great importance for American capital invested there.

New Chief in Fire Department.

A new Chief was created in the Fire Department yesterday by Fire Commissioner Scannell. Capt. Patrick L. Ryan, in charge of the department repair shops, passed a civil service examination, receiving a percentage of 100, a percentage that has never before been accorded a member of the department. Capt. Ryan's title will be Chief of Construction, and his duties will be the same as heretofore. He will rank as a Chief of Battalion, and will receive the same pay as a Chief of Battalion, $3,300 a year.

State Hotel Men's Association.

At a meeting of the New York State Hotel Men's Association yesterday the following officers were elected: President—F. N. Bain of Newburg; Vice President—Hiram J. Rockwell of Albany; Treasurer—E. L. Merrifield of New York; Secretary—W. L. Jaques of New York. The members of the Executive and Legislative Committees will be appointed next week.

Steam Yacht Wanda Badly Damaged.

The steam yacht Wanda, owned by M. Stanley Twedie of this city, was badly damaged yesterday while being taken out of dry dock at the Erie Basin. The yacht was being taken off the cranes when she careened heavily against the dock. Much of her upper works was torn away, and she was otherwise damaged to the extent of $10,000, it was said.

Another Brooklyn Trolley Victim.

Christian Anderson, fifteen years old, of 228 Prospect Avenue, Brooklyn, was run over and instantly killed last evening by a trolley car at Hamilton Avenue and Luqueer Street. The fender of the car struck him, knocking him down, and before the car could be stopped the boy's life had been crushed out under the wheels. Edward Dalton of 435 Court Street, the motorman, was arrested.

Banquet for President Hadley.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Oct. 25.—The Chamber of Commerce of this city announced to-day that it would give a banquet on Nov. 15 in honor of President Arthur T. Hadley of Yale.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Sun rises...6:23	Sun sets...5:05	Moon rises..11:49

High Water This Day.

A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
S. Hook...12:56	Gov. Isl'd...1:40	H. Gate....3:36
P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
S. Hook....1:05	Gov. Isl'd...1:43	H. Gate....3:39

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (THURSDAY,) OCT. 26.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
El Paso, New Orleans..	.....	3:00 P. M.
Navahoe, Charleston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Santiago, Bahamas, &c...	1:00 P. M. *1:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.

B. Altman & Co.

Sale of Satin Portieres, Bagdad Hangings and Jute Velour Table Covers, to-day—Thursday.

SATIN PORTIERES in Twelve different shades, ... Per pair, $9.50

BAGDAD HANGINGS, embroidered on both sides, ... Each $4.25

JUTE VELOUR TABLE COVERS, Oriental designs, 1½ yards square, $3.90 2 yards square, $6.90

FRIDAY, OCT. 27.		
Caribbee, St. Croix, &c...	12:30 P. M. *1:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Usk, Jamaica	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Hansa, Belize, &c.....	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Iroquois, Charleston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Rio Grande, Brunswick..	.....	3:00 P. M.
Scottish Prince, Pernambuco &c.	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
SATURDAY, OCT. 28.		
Aller, Naples, &c.....	9:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
Altai, Jamaica, &c.....	10:00 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
A. R. Thorpe, Curacao..	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
British Empire, Antwerp	.....	.....
Fruela, Queenstown and Liverpool	6:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Furnessia, Glasgow	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Havana, Havana	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Hildur, Curacao, &c.....	11:00 A. M. *11:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Island, Norway	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Knickerbocker, New Orleans	.....	3:00 P. M.
La Bretagne, Havre.....	6:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Lampasas, Galveston....	.....	3:00 P. M.
McPherson, U. S. transport, Puerto Rico.....	10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Mae, Ponce, &c.....	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Ohio, Hull	.....	.....
Olinda, Nuevitas, &c....	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Pretoria, Hamburg	.....	1:00 P. M.
Seminole, Charleston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Silvia, Newfoundland....	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Spaarndam, Rotterdam ..	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Spartan Prince, Azores, &c.	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Ulller, Leeward Islands, &c.	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails

The Wanamaker Store.

Two Important Notices

Paris Silk Waists and Lingerie
RECEPTION DAYS

WE have never brought so much dainty underwear from Paris—nobody has; at least eight competent judges say this statement is justified. And it is beautiful—under-garments of fine fabrics, charming needlework and filmy laces; silk petticoats, and besides a most liberal collection of handsome silk waists.

The exhibition will interest women of refined tastes, women who love the beautiful. Some class these things as solely for brides. We acknowledge that narrow view of it only far enough to say that the bride's outfit can be most fitly chosen here—all the garments matching or harmonizing; but a great many more will share these fine things.

The Little French Store, second floor, for the greatest display—crystal cases on the main floor hold samples of the daintiness.

We Open a New Store To-day

—the fifth floor. From time to time we have given very fine and special bargains up there in a corner—now we devote large space to selling.

It is this way—the lower floors are proving altogether too small to hold the goods and you who come for them—when we have put special goods on counters in the aisles it has proved uncomfortable to those who stopped to buy and to those who wanted to hurry on. That is over. The aisles are for you—they seem fine and broad with the counters removed.

Special Sales Now on Fifth Floor

—not catch-penny; not smart store-keeping to foist off goods as bargains which were really "made to sell." If a thing is advertised as for sale in this new 'Bargain Store, it is really and intrinsically cheap. When we haven't such goods there will be no selling up there. To-day—

Shoes—Men's, women's, children's.
Silks—A varied, good lot.
Men's Shirts at half price.
Rugs. Bed Clothing.
Lamps at half price, and so on.

Details appear below.

6,000 Pairs Men's and Boys' Shoes
close to half price

—just here and ready for selling—Autumn and Winter weights—mostly black leathers; a few Winter russets. Good styles, all of them—

Men's Shoes, a sample line of $4 and $5 Shoes at $2.30. Only 250 pairs; size 7, mostly. Various leathers; fine styles.

Men's Shoes—Patent leather; single soles; enameled leather. Box calf and Winter russets; double soles (some leather lined); $2.30—values mostly $3.50 and $4.

Men's $3 Shoes, $1.80. Black wax-calf.

Fifth Floor.

Men's $2 Shoes at $1.20. Only 317 pairs; sizes 8 and larger. Congress and lace.

Boys' Shoes, man-shapes. $1.50 quality at $1. Spring heels. 9 to 13½.

Boys' Shoes, 11 to 2, at $1.25. Sizes 2½ to 5½, at $1.50. Worth half as much more.

Children's Shoes, 5 to 8, at 65c.

Girls' Shoes, 8½ to 10½, at 80c. Sizes 11 to 1½ at 95c.

There are Women's Shoes on sale, too—same radical sort of savings, $1.40, $1.60, $2.

Japanese Umbrella Jars Reduced

These jars were not flattered at $4; and they're $2.50 each today. Large size; cold light-green Seiji, covered profusely with birds and flowers. Decorative, tasteful.

Special Selling—Fifth Floor.

Stationery A new writing paper and some dainty trinkets. "New-Art" Lilac paper; rich, kid-finish in a shade unseen before—"Elephant's breath" gray, with a lilac tone. Stylish, striking, especially when stamped with white or black. Best sizes. 25c. a quire. Envelopes 25c. a pack.

Broadway.

Spangled Jet Toques and Bonnets Forty of them; scarcely two alike. All with a touch of elegance—tasteful, stylish. Couldn't describe them all; hard to do justice to even one. However, this brief word as to the trimmings of a few:

One, a Toque, is all black; it has five cut ostrich pompons, and is faced with black antique velvet.

Another, a Toque with large bow of antique velvet, in turquoise blue; French gray buckle.

A third, a Bonnet with black ostrich plume; maline trimming and ties.

All of them are for street or evening wear, and would be fairly priced at $15. Instead, they are

ten dollars

Second Floor, Tenth street.

Men's Shirts at Half Price

Twenty-eight hundred of them.

Mostly of percale in fine styles. Nine-tenths of the lot we would safely buy for our regular Dollar Shirt stock. These laundered, with cuffs—some fast, others separate.

A few with white body and fancy pique bosom.

The shirts are all in full regular sizes—liberal in cut and good in quality. Neck sizes, 13½ to 17½. The price is

fifty cents

We have not had an equal shirt bargain this year.

Special, big selling space, Fifth Floor.

These Silks Are Truly Cheap

Some at half the usual valuation; some even cheaper than that; others a third off the usual, or about that. Why?

These are lots that other importers, who do not retail, count as remnants—though they are full pieces. They are as glad to be rid of them as you will be to have a share. Price hints—

25c yd—All-silk pongees; baby blue; slightly defective; thus 25c instead of 85c.

35c yd.—900 yds. white pure surah silks; value 55c.

35c yd.—800 yds. black liberty satin; full 21 in. wide; all silk; 65c kind.

40c yd.—400 yds. black surah silks; extra heavy, double warp; reasonable at 55c.

40c yd.—Rich glace surahs—all silk; and durable; for linings; 65c goods.

Special Selling—Fifth Floor.

45c yd.—2,000 yds. plain colored taffetas; good colorings; 75c quality.

45c yd.—In this lot many that are regular $1 qualities; printed and woven figures.

45c yd.—700 yds. black surah silks; double warp; 24 in. wide. A good 85c value.

45c yd.—Chameleon striped taffetas; double colors parted by twin cords of white between which is hair-line of satin. Nearly 3,000 yds. at 45c, though regularly 75c.

Blankets and Quilts Down Quilts, six feet square—both sides of figured sateen. $2.70—the best price we have known for these was $3.25 (most places they would be counted at $5-quilts).

Cotton comfortables; figured fabric, both sides; good, clean cotton filling. 85c.

White Blankets, 60x80 inches, 4 pounds, $1.50 a pair.

White Blankets, 70x80 inches, cotton warp, wool filling, $1.65 a pair.

White Blankets, wool both ways, 70x80 inches, 5 pounds, $2.70 a pair.

Special Selling—Fifth Floor.

Rugs The story of five hundred Rugs here to sell at the least prices we have known for equal goods. For your guidance we compare with yesterday's ruling prices—

MOQUETTE RUGS—
18x36 in., 55c., instead of 75c.
27x54 in., $1.35, instead of $1.75.
36x72 in., $2.25, instead of $3.

MOTTLED SMYRNA RUGS—
30x60 in., $1.10, instead of $1.50.

DRANNEK RUGS (English)—
36x63 in., $4, instead of $5.25.
36x36 in., $2.75, instead of $3.25.

Special Selling—Fifth Floor.

Reception Lamps Judged by decoration, finish, quality of metal, trimmings and burners, these are full Ten Dollar Lamps. We have a hundred to sell at $5. All are complete with 12-inch matching globes.

We have eighty-two Lamps to sell at $1.65, though last lot of this grade sold at $2.75—and the next lot will be as much, we are promised.

Special Selling—Fifth Floor.

Toilet Pieces Opal ware—looks something like china, really more like very handsomely decorated candy. The decorations are bits of hand-painting and liberal touches of gold. We shall keep on selling it—but future lots at much higher prices—

Powder Boxes, 25c. and 40c.

Other pretty toilet pieces are shown on same big counter.

Special Selling—Fifth Floor.

Over three hundred thousand Americans have paid an admission fee to see Tissot's paintings illustrating the life of Christ. As made into four volumes, these pictures faithfully reproduced and with Tissot's notes to the Gospel story, give one the greatest "Bible in Picture" ever produced. The work sold at $150 to $500. We have an edition, equal to the $150 set, available to those joining the Wanamaker-Tissot Club. Easy payments—like the Century Club. Total cost, $30, $40 or $50, according to binding.

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co., **JOHN WANAMAKER** Broadway, Fourth Ave., Ninth and Tenth Sts.

HIS FALL KILLED HIM.

Fatal Accident to L. A. Meyer, an Export Merchant.

L. A. Meyer, a member of the firm of Struller, Meyer & Julia, exporters of 2 and 4 Stone Street, Manhattan, was found lying dead at the foot of a flight of steps leading down to the basement door of his home, 315 Sixth Avenue, Brooklyn, early yesterday morning. A physician, who was called, found that Mr. Meyer had broken his neck in the fall. It is supposed that Mr. Meyer, returning to his home late on Tuesday night, was seized with an epileptic fit and fell into the area. Mrs. Meyer says that her husband was subject to such fits.

Mr. Meyer was forty years old, and was well known among export merchants of Manhattan. His firm has large business connections with Mexico and southern countries.

FOR THE HIGHER CRITICISM

The Rev. Dr. L. W. Batten Holds that the Bible Is Not Infallible.

IDEAS OF INSPIRATION WRONG

The Holy Book Not the Foundation of the Church, but Christ and His Apostles.

The Rev. Dr. L. W. Batten, the newly appointed rector of St. Mark's Church, spoke at the Church Club of New York last evening on "The Holy Scriptures" from the point of view of those who believe in the "higher criticism." He dwelt particularly upon the subject of inspiration, making a vigorous argument for a modification of the old idea that the Bible is infallible and the foundation of the Protestant faith. Dr. Batten said in part:

"The subject on which I am to speak is a warm subject, almost to the burning point, in New York just now, and it has therefore to be approached in the soberest sort of way. If I hold the position that is dubbed as favoring the higher criticism, it is not because I made up my mind without inquiry, it is not because I judged a priori."

The speaker then went on to say that it was not until he was asked to take the place in a divinity school of the Rev. Dr. Peters when the latter started for Babylonia, that he engaged in the study of the Bible in the way which had resulted in his holding his present opinions. He went on:

"When I engaged in this work I found new problems constantly being brought before me, not from reading works by critics, but problems in the text of the Old Testament which, as a teacher, I was myself obliged to solve. And then came the question: Had I as a Churchman the right to solve those problems? It seems to me now there cannot really be any question as to that.

"There are questions with which the Church as a body should not deal, but individual members of the Church may deal with them. What is the relation of the Church to the Scriptures? I have seen the statement that the Bible is the foundation of the Church. I had always supposed that the Lord Jesus Christ and His Apostles were the foundation of the Church. Our religion is not the religion of a book, but of a Person.

"No part of the New Testament was written with the idea that it was to become part of a sacred book. None of those who wrote it said to himself, 'I will write this, and some one else will write something else; and it will all be put together.' It is the same with the books of the Old Testament. When Isaiah made his prophecies they were not regarded as coming from God. Indeed, many of the prophets were stoned for saying what they did.

"There came a time when the line had to be drawn somewhere—the line between what was canonical and what was not. The work took a long time, and time virtually settled it. It seems, therefore, that there is nothing inconsistent in a churchman making the freest sort of inquiry.

"According to the doctrine of inspiration, Matthew and Luke were inspired when they wrote the words of the Sermon on the Mount. But their reports of the sermon do not agree. The points of disagreement in this and other things in the Gospels are trifling, but if a thing be inspired it should be accurate.

"Nobody can deny that the First Book of Maccabees is much more valuable historically than the Book of Chronicles. Yet the latter receives the impress of inspiration, while the former does not. Can any one obtain any comfort from the curses in Psalm cix.? And is there any one who cannot derive comfort from parts of the Apocrypha?"

The speaker added that either the old ideas about inspiration must be revised, or "we must lose the whole thing." He concluded by saying that the religious value of the Bible was not affected by any criticism whatever.

The Rev. Dr. John P. Peters, rector of St. Michael's Church, followed with an address on the same subject. He related the results of his study of Hebrew on the comparative languages system, and said that the "higher criticism" was simply the application of ordinary historical and literary methods to the study of the Bible. He added that there was some danger that those who "picked the Bible to pieces" might forget while they were doing so the beauty and perfection of the whole.

$100,000 FIRE IN BROOKLYN.

Seven Firemen Overcome Fighting Flames in a Freight Building.

A fire which did $100,000 damage occurred yesterday in the big freight building on the dock at the foot of North Seventh Street, Brooklyn. The building, which is of corrugated iron, is two stories high and 300 feet long. The ground floor was filled with freight, while on the second floor was the storage department for new sugar barrels. It was on the second floor, near the river front, where the fire started.

After an unsuccessful attempt on the part of employes to put out the blaze with hand extinguishers, the Fire Department was notified. The entire river front part of the building, on the inside, was burning fiercely when the firemen arrived. Four alarms were turned in, which brought plenty of apparatus and several fireboats. To the fireboats were added tugs belonging to the freight yard and the Standard Oil Company, from the decks of which streams of water were directed into the building.

The fire was difficult of access to the firemen, and seven were overcome by the suffocating smoke. They were carried out of the building by their associates and attended by ambulance doctors. The firemen worked for nearly two hours before the blaze was under control. It is believed the fire was caused by a careless employe throwing away a lighted match.

GRAND JURY AFTER GAMBLERS.

Eleven Indictments Found—Large Field of Extraordinary Jury.

The extraordinary Grand Jury, to be convened by order of Gov. Roosevelt, will not only consider election and registration fraud cases, but will inquire into the matter of the conduct of poolrooms and other places of vice in the city. It was charged by the Republicans that the Tammany Hall campaign fund had been swelled by assessments on these places. This was emphatically denied by Richard Croker.

To offset this charge of the Republicans, that Tammany was protecting the gambling houses, District Attorney Gardiner has caused a number of cases to be investigated by the Grand Jury, now sitting in General Sessions, with the result that the foreman yesterday handed to Recorder Goff a batch of eleven indictments against the keepers of alleged gambling houses. The men indicted were: William Vanderbilt, Samuel J. Johnson, James Walsh, and James Cohen of 1,843 Broadway; Michael Fitzgerald, Patrick Donigan, and Joseph Watson of 1,584 Broadway; Edward Zimmerman, 23 Third Avenue; John Bittner, 31 Third Avenue; David Sullivan and Charles Brown, 508 Sixth Avenue. It is understood that these indictments are to be followed by a number of others.

NEW YELLOW FEVER CASE.

E. H. Willis, a Havana Passenger, Not Expected to Live.

Among the passengers who arrived here Tuesday on the Ward Line steamer Niagara from Havana was E. H. Willis, thirty years old, of Oakland, Fla. Mr. Willis, who had been ill on the way up from Havana, was isolated at Quarantine in order to determine the character of his illness.

Yesterday the physicians in charge, Drs. Sanborn and L'Hommedieu, diagnosed Willis's case as yellow fever. The patient is at Swinburne Island, where he is very ill and not expected to live.

Sail for African Mission Fields.

The Rev. and Mrs. De Witt Clinton Snyder sailed yesterday on the New York for England, whence they will proceed to the Congo Free State, where Mr. Snyder has been in charge of American missionary work. Mr. and Mrs. Snyder were married on Oct. 10 last. Mrs. Snyder was formerly Miss Gertrude L. Wood of Brooklyn, and is well known as a missionary in that borough.

Inspector McLaughlin's Examination.

It was announced at the offices of the Municipal Civil Service Commission yesterday that Inspector William McLaughlin had successfully passed the examination for Deputy Chief of the police force with a percentage of 90.86, and that he would in the near future be duly designated as Deputy Chief. Mr. McLaughlin has been Acting Deputy Chief for some time.

EXPENSE OF CONDEMNATIONS.

The Controller Shows the City's Enormous Outlay in Acquiring Lands Under the Existing System.

Controller Coler yesterday prepared a statement showing how much the sanitary protection of the Croton watershed had cost the city since the passage of the Webster act in 1893. The statement is a striking illustration of the enormous expense of acquiring lands for city purposes under the existing system.

The Webster act gave the city the right to acquire by condemnation lands in other counties which are drained by the creeks and streams forming part of the water supply system of New York City. Under its provisions three Commissioners of Appraisal may be appointed for each proceeding. Title to the land passes to the city as soon as these Commissioners file their oaths of office, and it has been the custom for the Commissioners to take as much time as possible in making their appraisements.

Since the Webster act became operative six years ago the city has paid out in accordance with its terms $2,347,976.83. Of this amount $1,429,178.35 has been for awards for lands taken, and the balance, $918,798.48, represents the expenses incurred in expending the first sum. The Controller's statement, in detail, is as follows:

Awards	$1,429,178.35
Costs and counsel fees allowed attorneys for property owners	83,474.68
Commissioners' fees	337,820.32
Stenographers and typewriters	51,053.23
Clerks and messengers	61,777.99
Printing	63,927.71
Advertising	60,307.57
Experts	119,531.14
Rent	7,340.94
Searches	4,956.55
Miscellaneous	16,145.15
Special counsel for the city, services and disbursements	112,394.20
Total	$2,347,976.83

The increase of this expense is shown by the fact that in 1894 the entire costs of the proceedings were $153,906.41, and that it grew in one year to $326,309.72, in two years to $383,030, in three years to $627,378.02. This year the expense was $149,916.32, the decrease being due largely to the action of Corporation Counsel Whalen, who refused to indorse bills presented by Commissioners until the completion of their proceedings.

O'BRIEN & CLARK JUDGMENTS.

Temporary Injunction Restraining the Controller from Paying Out the $700,000.

Justice Dickey of the Supreme Court, in Brooklyn, yesterday granted an application for a temporary injunction restraining Controller Coler from paying the judgments for $700,000 obtained against the city by O'Brien & Clark for work done on the new Croton Aqueduct, and prohibiting the judgment creditors from taking steps to enforce the judgment. The temporary injunction is returnable before Justice Dickey next Thursday, on which day arguments as to the making of the injunction permanent will be heard. The action is a taxpayer's suit, brought by Kellogg & Beckwith, on behalf of Irving T. Bush, with the concurrence and approval of Controller Coler.

The ground upon which these judgments are attacked is that they were entered upon offers made by Francis M. Scott, then Corporation Counsel of the City of New York and now a Justice of the Supreme Court, and that he was not authorized to make such offers or to enter into any such compromise agreement by either the Controller or the Common Council of the city.

The papers presented by Mr. Kellogg to Justice Dickey also show that the present Corporation Counsel, at the request of the Controller, made a motion in the Fall of 1898 to vacate these judgments. He did not, however, make it upon the grounds now advanced, of a general lack of power in the Corporation Counsel to make such a compromise, but based it solely upon the point that under the special circumstances as they existed in the O'Brien & Clark cases, the plaintiffs having once been beaten on a test case involving the same questions, such a compromise was really nothing more than a donation of the public moneys.

This motion was denied, and an appeal was taken by the Corporation Counsel to the Appellate Division, First Department. The order appealed from was affirmed by the Appellate Division, and a certificate was granted permitting an appeal to the Court of Appeals.

This certificate, however, it is held, did not show the facts presented by the present moving papers, for it stated that the act of the Corporation Counsel was authorized by all the officers having any authority in the matter, whereas the affidavits presented to the court show that no such authority was given either by the Controller or by the Finance Department or Common Council, in the one or the other of which departments the power to make such a compromise is claimed to alone exist.

The Court of Appeals about two weeks ago handed down a decision confirming the judgment rendered in the court below on the showing made in the certificate. As no mention was made in this certificate of the fact that the Controller, Ashbel P. Fitch, had declined to agree to the confession of judgment, the real intent of the present action is to bring this point out so that in the event of the matter going again to the Court of Appeals, the full facts in the case may be laid before that tribunal. In its opinion, the Court of Appeals said that the Corporation Counsel not only has the right to confess judgment in cases where he believes a legal claim lies against the city, but also in instances when the claim is an equitable one.

This, in effect, sustains the contention of Corporation Counsel Whalen as to the right to confess judgment which the Controller disputes. Mr. Coler contends that the city's financial officer should have the power to say in which cases judgment may be confessed, and he holds that the bestowal of such great power upon one man may in certain cases work irreparable injury to the city.

BUILDING CODE SIGNED.

Republican Leaders Will Try to Overthrow It in the Legislature.

Mayor Van Wyck yesterday afternoon signed the new Building Code, which was prepared by the Building Code Commission and rushed through the Municipal Assembly by order of Richard Croker in defiance of the opposition of architects and members of the Tenement House Committee of the Charities Organization Society. The code becomes effective at once, but it may be short lived, for Republican leaders intend to have a bill presented in the Legislature creating a new commission which will consult with eminent architects and other experts before drafting a code.

CONDEMNS RAMAPO CONTRACT.

Board of Trade and Transportation Adopts a Resolution.

The Board of Trade and Transportation held its first meeting yesterday since the Summer vacation season, and got its first chance to condemn the scheme of giving a contract to the Ramapo Water Company, which it did through a resolution that was accepted after a lengthy debate.

The resolution, which also praised Controller Coler for his stand in the matter, was introduced by William McCarroll, Chairman of the special committee having in charge the investigation of the subject.

After the resolution was read Henry W. Eaton, a member of the Board of Fire Underwriters, declared the board should be cautious in passing any resolution on the subject for fear it might be construed as opposing a scheme to take water from the Ramapo watershed. Mr. Eaton said he agreed with condemning any contract with a private corporation, but he thought the present supply is hardly adequate and that the Croton system cannot be increased much more.

Francis B. Thurber said there had been a great deal of unnecessary excitement and outcry over the proposed contract with the Ramapo Company. He said the private contract was doubtless a vicious scheme, but that he is familiar with the Catskill region, and that the Ramapo watershed is the only feasible one to furnish an increased water supply.

Mr. McCarroll and his friends on the special committee did not take kindly to the stand taken by Mr. Eaton and Mr. Thurber. Mr. McCarroll declared the inadequate supply of water was not the cause of the scheme for a private contract. He gave figures to show that there will be an excess of water supply for many years.

A resolution from another special committee on bankruptcy legislation was accepted. It advised that the present bankruptcy law be amended so that the bankrupts discharged should be left to the discretion of the Court, and that the discretion be vested in the Court to refuse a discharge where the assets have been lost through willful mismanagement, or where the bankrupt has been guilty of fraud in contracting the debts.

The report also advised that the compensation granted referees should be amended, so as to secure the services of competent persons, and that the law should contain a provision that a second discharge should not be granted if the assets of the bankrupt do not equal 75 per cent. of his debts.

A resolution was introduced by Mr. Thurber condemning the new system of street signs, and it was referred to the Committee on Cities. Resolutions were also passed regarding the necessity of increased facility in the Tax Department in sending out bills for taxes; also respecting proceedings for condemning private property for public uses, and respecting the delay in the delivery of city mail.

It was announced that the annual banquet will be held on the evening of Jan. 31, instead of Nov. 14.

W. & J. Sloane

We invite the attention of lovers of fine Rugs to our notable fall display of

Oriental Rugs

The richest and most comprehensive assortment ever offered in this country. It includes rare specimens in every recognized weave and in most desirable sizes, and many in sizes hitherto unobtainable. Our facilities for obtaining rugs of the rarest quality and color are absolutely unequalled.

Broadway & 19th Street.

CITY TO BUY WATER COMPANIES.

Public Improvements Board Passes a Resolution to That End.

The Board of Public Improvement, at a meeting held yesterday, adopted a resolution directing the Commissioner of Water Supply to report on the cost and advisability of acquiring the Brooklyn Water Company, the Flatbush Water Company, the Jamaica Water Company, and the Staten Island Water Company.

The resolution was brought about by a report made by President Grout of the Borough of Brooklyn. April 19 President Grout offered a resolution in the board, which was passed, requesting the Commissioner of Water Supply to make an examination. The Commissioner replied that he did not have an engineering force large enough to make the investigation. President Grout yesterday commented on the fact that Commissioner of Water Supply Dalton made an extensive investigation with the same force he has now, when he recommended that the city go into a contract with the Ramapo Water Company.

President Grout said that there are nine companies now furnishing water to the city. Five of them are operating contracts which have come to an end. These companies, President Grout said, are tolerated by the municipality, and it is doubtful if the money they get is legally paid out by the city. The Controller, President Grout said, is in favor of purchasing these companies.

ARRIVAL OF GEN. LEE.

Col. Rathbone, a Fellow-Passenger, on Cuba's Postal Service.

Gen. Lee and Mrs. Ludlow, wife of Gen. Ludlow, were among the passengers on the Ward Line steamship Havana, which arrived yesterday from Havana, and they were also among thirty-one of the passengers who were held at Hoffman Island by the Health Officer to await the expiration of the period of incubation of yellow fever germs. They will have been the necessary five days out of Cuba to-day and will be permitted to land.

Col. E. G. Rathbone, the Postmaster General of Cuba, whose health papers relieved him from the necessity of detention, was another passenger. He returns to take back with him his family. The Colonel went to Cuba in December last and has thoroughly reorganized the postal service of the island, including the establishment of money order and registry divisions.

"The bankers and merchants of Cuba," said Col. Rathbone yesterday, "now transmit at least $150,000 a day through the Post Office, and their remittances to the United States alone have amounted to $200,000,000. We have introduced the two-cent stamp, and the internal postal business has in consequence greatly increased.

"Of the 600 clerks employed by the service in the island, 500 are Cubans, and I am hiring Americans only where absolutely necessary."

OPPOSE A NEW HOSPITAL.

Hearing on the Plan to Establish the Emanuel Dispensary.

There was a hearing before Dr. Stephen Smith of the State Board of Charities yesterday in the United Charities Building, at Twenty-second Street and Fourth Avenue, as to whether the board should approve of a charter granted to the Emanuel Hospital and Dispensary, which it is proposed to establish in East Broadway. Only three or four of the incorporators of the proposed hospital made their appearance. They asked for an adjournment, on account of the absence of their attorney, while the opposition to the institution was so strong that unless its advocates present equally strong arguments in its favor the State Board of Charities will most probably fail to give its indorsement.

The reasons given for founding the establishment were that the population of the district was very dense, and that the only other hospital within reach, besides the Gouverneur Hospital, was the Beth Israel Hospital, that had twenty-eight beds. To start the hospital, the papers stated $40,000 had already been pledged and was available, and as soon as it is started a further amount of $60,000 had been promised.

A letter was read from Dr. F. R. Sturgis in behalf of the Medical League that strongly opposed the indorsement of the proposed hospital.

There was another letter from the Medical League to the same effect, and then Chairman Smith said he was ready to listen to the arguments of the advocates and opponents of the proposed hospital. Philip Cowen, the editor of The American Hebrew, suggested that if the incorporators were not ready the opposition should be heard, but Dr. Knapp of the opposition, who said that he represented seventy-seven persons who had signed a protest against the hospital, protested.

Dr. Leviten asked for an adjournment, and finally Dr. Knapp lost patience and fired several broadsides into the proposed hospital. "The east side," he said, "is most abundantly provided with charities. Ninety-nine per cent. of the people in this district belong to sick benefit societies."

Dr. Nelson of the Beth Israel Hospital also came to oppose the new scheme, and said that when the new building for that institution is complete which would be in five or six months, there would be 125 beds there.

Dr. Landesmann, one of the incorporators, said that after hearing the arguments of the opposition he would forthwith withdraw as a Director. An adjournment was then taken until Wednesday afternoon next.

Collar shape and finish the same in either brand, but of different grades of linen. You pay only for material and workmanship.

Cluett "Wastic" 25 cts. each.

Arrow "Velsor" 2 for 25 cts.

Cluett BRAND 25¢ EACH WASTIC. ARROW BRAND 2 FOR 25¢ VELSOR.

"Correct Attire for Men" the fashion report for Autumn and Winter, sent to those who ask. Address 5 Union Square W. New York City.

CLUETT, PEABODY & CO. ...MAKERS...

We Make and Sell More Fine

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For Ladies and Gentlemen

THAN ANY OTHER HAIR STORE IN THE WORLD.

Our new styles in

BANGS

for the Winter season have just been completed. Exquisite in design and finish. Novel, dainty, and becoming. Your knowledge of styles and correct fashions in hair will be incomplete without an inspection of our carefully selected stock.

L. SHAW

LARGEST HAIR STORE IN THE WORLD. ESTABLISHED 37 YEARS. 54 W. 14th St., Next to Macy's, N. Y.

DELAYS ROCKEFELLER HOUSE.

A Decision in the Plasterers' Fight Against Molded Ornaments.

Justice Bookstaver, in the Supreme Court, yesterday, on the application of Charles M. Beattie, counsel for the Plain and Ornamental Plasterers' Society, denied the motion made on behalf of Contractor Arthur Hammerstein for an injunction prohibiting Mr. Beattie's clients from interfering with the workmen employed by the plaintiff in ornamenting the new Rockefeller mansion at Fifty-fourth Street and Fifth Avenue, and other buildings, for which he is contractor.

When the motion came up a week ago, Justice Bookstaver adjourned his decision to permit of an arrangement which would permit Hammerstein to finish the Rockefeller house and the other work which had been contracted for before the defendant association passed a rule debarring its members from working on ornamental plastering which was not put up by hand.

Lawyer Beattie yesterday quoted several recent decisions to prove that men can decline to work with non-union men, which was all he admitted his clients had done.

Justice Bookstaver said that he had no option but to deny the motion for an injunction.

It is said that a general strike will now be ordered on all buildings where molded ornamental plastering is to be put up.

"Increases Appetite and Digestion"

Dr. L. J. Schofield, of Warrensburg, Mo., writes: "I have been using Johann Hoff's Malt Extract in my practice and like it very much. It gives renewed and immediate strength, while increasing appetite and digestion."

Johann Hoff's Malt Extract

SWORD GIVEN TO SAMPSON

The Rear Admiral Honored by the State of New Jersey.

SANTIAGO CAPTAINS ON HAND

Gov. Voorhees Makes the Presentation Speech, to Which the Naval Officer Responds.

TRENTON, Oct. 25.—Rear Admiral Sampson to-day received a sword from Gov. Voorhees, which was presented on behalf of the State of New Jersey as a mark of appreciation of the services rendered by the naval officer during the Spanish war. The presentation took place in the Assembly Chamber of the House of Representatives in the presence of a distinguished audience of naval officers and persons prominent in the public and social life of the State.

The naval officers present included nearly all those associated with Rear Admiral Sampson before the entrance to Santiago Harbor. Among those present were Rear Admiral Melville, Rear Admiral Philip, who commanded the Texas; Capts. Chadwick of the New York, Taylor of the Indiana, Clark of the Oregon, Brownson of the Yankee, Train of the Prairie, Folger of the Kearsarge, Delehanty of the Pawnee, and Lieut. Commander Winslow, the Admiral's Flag Lieutenant. The naval officers occupied seats near the Speaker's desk.

Rear Admiral Schley, Rear Admiral Higginson, and Capt. Robley D. Evans, who had been invited, were not here. Rear Admiral Higginson was too sick to come and Capt. Evans missed his train. President McKinley, Secretary of the Navy Long, and Admiral Dewey sent letters of regret.

The formal ceremonies began at 2:30 o'clock, with an address by Senator Ketcham. He paid tribute to the Admiral, saying that the high state of efficiency of the American Navy was due to Rear Admiral Sampson's skill and ability more than to that of any other individual.

Gov. Voorhees, in making the formal presentation, said that it was his pleasant duty to present the sword as the gift of the people of a patriotic State, with whom Admiral Sampson had for a long time made his home. Referring to Admiral Sampson's command of the Atlantic Squadron at Santiago, the Governor said:

"With ceaseless vigilance you labored to perfect your plan of action for the supreme hour of trial. With breathless interest you watched the going and coming of the ships that awaited and obeyed your command. We knew it not then, but we know it now, that through the narrow portals guarding the entrance to Santiago Harbor escape was impossible. Against your prudent foresight and your careful plans the fleet of the enemy might struggle in vain. To our arms came another victory, which in its completeness finds no parallel in naval warfare."

Admiral Sampson, in accepting the sword, spoke as follows: "It is with no little pride that I arise to thank the people of New Jersey for this beautiful sword. He who is the recipient of such honors must look to it that he is worthy, else the gift is valueless. No man prepares himself for battle, no one successfully enters it without first an effacement of self and selfish motives. In even the poorest soul is born in that hour the finest impulses that adorn our human nature.

"If I mistake not, you make me to-day the representative of the many who fought well at Santiago. Courage and valor in one man may be fine, but unless courage and valor had been multiplied a thousandfold, and in a thousand hearts that day, there might have been a different tale to tell. I am proud for and proud of my confrères, and in their name jointly with my own I accept your gift." This ended the formal presentation ceremony, after which Admiral Sampson held a reception.

Admiral Sampson arrived in the city at 6 o'clock this morning. He was accompanied by Mrs. Sampson and they were met at the station by Col. Thompson of the Governor's Staff and Col. Olinhant, Assistant Adjutant General of the State. The party was driven to Col. Oliphant's residence where breakfast was served. The Admiral, accompanied by Cols. Thompson and Oliphant, shortly after 10 o'clock visited the State House. Adjutant Stryker escorted the party to the Executive Chamber, where they were received by Gov. Voorhees. After a short chat the Admiral left the State House for the State Industrial School for Girls, where a flag was presented to him by Miss Helen Parker, granddaughter of the late Gov. Parker. Admiral Sampson made a short address to the pupils and then returned to Col. Oliphant's house.

Hurt While Saluting Sampson.

TRENTON, Oct. 25.—During the firing of a salute to-day in honor of Admiral Sampson, Walter English of the Garfield Camp, Sons of Veterans, had both hands blown off by the premature discharge of an old-fashioned cannon he was loading. He was taken to St. Francis's Hospital, where he is not expected to live. English is the third man to be injured in a similar manner by the same gun.

NATIONAL THANKSGIVING DAY.

President McKinley Issues His Annual Proclamation and Congratulates the People on Their Prosperity.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 25.—The President to-day issued the following Thanksgiving proclamation:

A National custom dear to the hearts of the people calls for the setting apart of one day in each year as an occasion of special thanksgiving to Almighty God for the blessings of the preceding year. This honored observation acquires with time a tenderer significance. It enriches domestic life. It summons under the family roof the absent children to glad reunion with those they love.

Seldom has this Nation had greater cause for profound thanksgiving. No great pestilence has invaded our shores. Liberal employment waits upon labor. Abundant crops have rewarded the efforts of the husbandman. Increased comforts have come to the home. The National finances have been strengthened, and public credit has been sustained and made firmer. In all branches of industry and trade there has been an unequaled degree of prosperity, while there has been a steady gain in the moral and educational growth of our National character. Churches and schools have flourished. American patriotism has been exalted. Those engaged in maintaining the honor of the flag with such signal success have been in a large degree spared from disaster and disease. An honorable peace has been ratified with a foreign nation with which we were at war, and we are now on friendly relations with every power on earth.

The trust which we have assumed for the people of Cuba has been faithfully advanced. There has been marked progress toward the restoration of healthy industrial conditions, and, under wise sanitary regulations, the island has enjoyed unusual exemption from the scourge of fever. The hurricane which swept over our new possession of Puerto Rico, destroying the homes and property of the inhabitants, called for the instant sympathy of the people of the United States, who were swift to respond with generous aid to the sufferers. While the insurrection still continues in the Island of Luzon, business is resuming its activity, and confidence in the good purposes of the United States is being rapidly established throughout the archipelago.

For these reasons and countless others I, William McKinley, President of the United States, do hereby name Thursday, the 30th day of November next, as a day of general thanksgiving and prayer, to be observed as such by all our people on this continent and in our newly acquired islands, as well as by those who may be at sea or sojourning in foreign lands; and I advise that on this day religious exercises shall be conducted in the churches or meeting places of all denominations, in order that in the social features of the day its real significance may not be lost sight of, but that prayers may be offered to the Most High for a continuance of the Divine guidance, without which man's efforts are vain, and for Divine consolation to those whose kindred and friends have sacrificed their lives for their country.

I recommend also that on this day, so far as may be found practicable, labor shall cease from its accustomed toil and charity abound toward the sick, the needy, and the poor.

In witness whereof I have set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed. WILLIAM McKINLEY.

Incorporated in Delaware.

DOVER, Del., Oct. 25.—A certificate of incorporation was filed here to-day for the Berlin Medicine Company of Brookline, Mass., which purposes to manufacture and sell patent medicines and to acquire licenses for formulas. Capital stock $100,000.

FILIPINOS RETURN TO CALAMBA

Are Increased in Numbers and Surround the Town.

MANILA, Oct. 25.—The insurgents have returned to the vicinity of Calamba. They have increased in numbers and are surrounding the town on the land sides.

THE TWENTY-SIXTH ARRIVES.

Reaches Manila and Proceeds at Once to Iloilo.

MANILA, Oct. 25.—The Twenty-sixth Infantry arrived here on the transport Grant yesterday and sailed for Iloilo to-day without disembarking.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 25.—The War Department has received the following from Gen. Otis:

"Manila, Oct. 25.

"Transport Grant, Twenty-sixth Volunteers and recruits, arrived yesterday. No casualties. Aztec with civilian employes arrived this morning. Seven horses lost. All others in good condition."

TROUBLE WITH SOLDIERS' LETTERS.

To be Returned Hereafter to the Dead Letter Office If Undelivered.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 25.—The Post Office Department is kept busy trying to grapple with the mass of mail meant for soldiers in the Philippines and for their friends at home which never reaches the persons addressed. Several orders have been issued to meet the various difficulties.

The latest, issued to-day by Assistant Postmaster General Heath, deals with letters marked "Soldier's letter," but without the name of the sender. It appears that a number of our soldiers have been sending letters of this kind, carefully securing the signature of their superior officer, as the rule requires, but omitting their own.

The result is that in case the letters are returned to Manila, because the addressee cannot be found, they are piled up in the office of the Director of Posts. He has tried to have them returned to the writers through the officers, but the task has been too large, and he has referred the matter to Mr. Heath, who directs that in future such letters shall be sent to the dead letter office.

MGR. CHAPELLE READY TO START.

Archbishop Will Probably Leave for Manila on the Sherman.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 25.—Archbishop Chapelle is ready to start for the Philippines, and will probably go by the transport Sherman, leaving San Francisco Nov. 10. With Father McKinnon, the "soldier priest," who is to accompany him, he visited the State and War Departments to-day and had interviews with Secretaries Hay and Root.

The Archbishop said to-day that he was going to the Philippines with an earnest desire to assist both Church and State. He was in Paris during the negotiations leading up to the peace treaty, and said he thought the taking over of the Philippines was a wise act on our part. If we had not taken them some other country would have done so, for Spain was ready to sell them.

"The anti-imperialists," declared the Archbishop, "who are saying that America should retire from the Philippines, are devoid of a conception of the meaning of the words national hero. To retire under fire is base, un-American, and absolutely out of the question."

He believed that our large Pacific Coast made it necessary for us to have strategic positions on the Pacific. Moreover, the islands were valuable commercially, and, above all, the key to the China trade.

"I favor their retention," he said, "and their retention forever if that shall prove to be the best course as indicated by future events."

BISHOP DOANE ON THE PHILIPPINES.

Says the Course of the Administration Is the Proper One.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Oct. 25.—Bishop Doane of Albany, N. Y., in his address before the Protestant Episcopal Missionary Council now in session here, supported the policy of the Administration in taking the Philippines under National protection. He said:

"To my mind, there were but four unalterable alternatives. We were obliged either to leave the islands under Spanish control for a renewal of hostilities; we were obliged to leave them to destroy themselves in internecine strife; we could have left them to be fought over by European nations, or we could have assumed the position of protectors of the islands. I see no other conclusion, and the fourth alternative was the only one which ought to have been taken. We did take it, and this great trust must be administered."

Missionaries from Cuba and Puerto Rico presented the needs of the people of those islands, and after some discussion it was decided to send a Bishop to the latter island.

Consul Wildman Will Not be Removed

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 25.—The story that Mr. Wildman is to be removed from the post of United States Consul General at Hongkong and replaced by Edward Bedloe, late Consul at Canton, which originated in Portland yesterday, is emphatically denied at the State Department. The supposed cause for removal as reported was Wildman's friendliness to Agulnaldo. Bedloe's own case has not yet been disposed of, and the charges against him are before the President. The belief here is that he will be reinstated in the Consular Service.

Troops Sail for Manila.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 25.—To-day was a busy one at the Government transport dock. Five transports—three for Manila and two for Portland, Oregon—were dispatched to their destinations. The Tartar, Manuoso, and Newport sailed for Manila, and the Olympia and Pennsylvania for Portland. The Manila-bound vessels carried three companies of the Thirty-first Infantry and the entire Twenty-eighth Infantry. The Portland-bound vessels will carry the Thirty-ninth and Forty-fifth Regiments. The remaining eight companies of the Thirty-first Regiment will sail Saturday on the transport City of Peking.

Movements of Transports.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 25.—The next general movement of transports will begin Nov. 1, and the following are the approximate dates of sailing: Benmohr, Nov. 1; Pathen, Nov. 5; Hancock, Nov. 6; Duke of Fife, Nov. 10; Sidney, Nov. 15; Indiana, Ohio, and City of Puebla, all on Nov. 20; St. Paul, Nov. 22. This will practically wind up the shipment of troops to the Philippines. The vessels in question will carry 9,163 men, leaving nothing except the Forty-eighth and Forty-ninth, the two additional colored regiments. There are available for the shipment of these the transports Warren and Senator, sailing Dec. 1 and 10.

Funeral of Lieut. Col. Howard.

MANILA, Oct. 25.—5:55 P. M.—The funeral of Lieut. Col. Guy Howard, the Assistant Quartermaster, son of Major Gen. O. O. Howard, retired, who was killed Oct. 22 near Arayat, took place to-day and was largely attended. A procession of troops escorted the body to the wharf and placed it on board the transport Belgian King.

Heavy Rains at San Isidro.

MANILA, Oct. 25.—At San Isidro thirty hours' rain has raised the river and supplies are arriving here in the cascoes of the natives. The health of the returning columns is excellent.

No More Marines Going to Guam.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 25.—Secretary Long was asked to-day about the story that reinforcements were to be sent to Guam. He said that there was no need for any reinforcements there, and that the story probably originated in the fact that the Navy Department is about to send an additional battalion of marines to the Philippines.

Cables to the East Interrupted.

The French Telegraphic Cables Company yesterday sent out notice that, owing to storms in Sweden and Russia, messages for China and Manila via Northern Route cannot be accepted. Messages for Japan will only be accepted at sender's risk.

Body of Decapitated Girl Found.

OAKLAND, Cal., Oct. 25.—The decapitated body of a fourteen-year-old girl named Baago was found to-day on Sheep Island. Her mother, who had separated from her husband, is missing. It is said that the mother is insane.

LIEBIG COMPANY'S EXTRACT
has been for over 30 years the standard. Scientifically prepared from the finest beef; it strengthens the strong and invigorates invalids.
Every jar signed in blue: Liebig

VISITING YACHTSMEN DEPART.

Designer Fife Was Carried Aboard the Majestic on a Litter.

Yachtsmen at the New York Yacht Club house yesterday knew little about the rumor that Mr. A. D. Clarke was to issue a challenge for the America's Cup. As a matter of fact, Mr. Clarke has been dead for more than a year.

"Before we left the other side," said a visiting yachtsman yesterday, "Watson had started on a ninety-footer for Mr. Charles Rose, and she is being built now at Henderson's yards, on the Clyde. The understanding was that she would be used in the Mediterranean, and there is no reason to believe that these plans will be changed. With Columbia, Shamrock, Britannia, Meteor, and Mr. Rose's new boat, there should be lively times on the Mediterranean next Spring. Mr. Rose's new boat will be commanded by "Ted" Sycamore, who was one of the skippers of Lord Dunraven's Valkyrie III."

Most of the guests of Sir Thomas Lipton who had not sailed on the Oceanic a week ago embarked yesterday on the Majestic. Sir Thomas and David Barrie wished the departing guests godspeed.

William Fife, Jr., the designer of the Shamrock, who has been ill ever since his arrival in America, was lifted out of a carriage, placed carefully in a litter, and carried gently up the gangway to his stateroom, where he was immediately put to bed.

Among the other guests of Sir Thomas Lipton who left on the Majestic were Miss Burton, James Craig, Lieut. Col. Sharman-Crawford, William Gibson, Mr. Gibson, Hugh C. Kelly, Mr. Littler, Q. C.; C. P. McDowell, and the Hon. Charles Russell.

On the same vessel were Thomas W. Ratsey and others of the Shamrock's sailmakers; J. Lawson Johnston, Miss Lawson Johnston, Miss E. F. Lawson Johnston, Miss E. D. Lawson Johnston, and Mrs. Lawson Johnston.

Capt. Ben Parker of Emperor William's yacht Meteor, who sailed on the Shamrock during her races with the Columbia, in company with Skippers Hogarth and Wringe, started homeward on the North German Lloyd steamship Saale. Several of the Shamrock's crew sailed for home on the American liner New York as second cabin passengers.

SHAMROCK'S MAST REMOVED.

Racing Gear Stowed Away—To Take Southerly Route Home.

The crew of the unsuccessful cup hunter Shamrock was busy yesterday. The Merritt-Chapman derrick Reliance was warped alongside the yacht, and the racing mast lifted out with the utmost care, the shrouds and stays having previously been cast off at the turnbuckles. The arm of the big crane swung over and the big spar was placed on the deck of the barge Ulster, where the riggers at once began work removing shrouds and other standing rigging and carefully coiling it away.

In the meantime a gang of machinists began refitting the strengthening braces that the yacht carried in her voyage across the Atlantic, in order that everything would be in readiness for the return trip. Capt. Hogarth said that this work would be completed by Saturday, at which time the jury main and jigger masts would be stepped, leaving nothing but the bending on of the sails for Monday, a labor that would require but few hours. The Shamrock will carry thirty men during the return voyage, the remainder of the crew and sailmakers from Ratsey's lofts making the return journey on one of the liners or on Sir Thomas's steam yacht Erin. No effort will be made to make the return voyage in record time, and the yacht, convoyed by the Erin, will take the southerly passage. The port at which it is designed to lay up the yacht is Gourock, Scotland, and the details of placing her out of commission will be under the personal supervision of Designer Fife, who sailed on the Majestic yesterday.

COLUMBIA'S MEN START HOME.

Crew of the Winning Yacht Anxious to Reach Maine.

With the exception of about a dozen men, the Deer Island sailors, to whose efforts the victory of Columbia is largely due, started for their homes yesterday. "We have been away for nearly six months and are anxious to get back to Maine," remarked one of the bronzed sailors to a TIMES reporter yesterday. "The few who will stay will strip the yacht and make her snug for the Winter at Hawkins's yard, City Island, under the direction of Capt. Barr."

Little work was done on the cup defender yesterday, and with the exception of lowering the topmast on deck, unbending the sails, slacking up the standing rigging and coiling away sheets and halliards, the day was spent in cleaning up alow and aloft. The Columbia will be laid up with a ridge pole running fore and aft amidships, over which a canvas tarpaulin will be stretched to protect her from the inclement Winter weather.

Capt. Barr stated that he had no positive orders as to when the work of laying up Columbia was to begin, but that he expected it would be within a week.

Money for the Lipton Cup.

THE TIMES acknowledges the receipt "From a Well Wisher" of 50 cents for the Lipton loving cup. The money has been turned over to the Transportation Club.

THE TIMES also acknowledges the receipt of a check for $10 from The Forest and Stream Publishing Company. This amount will be duly turned over, to be applied to the loving cup.

Good Outlook for Crops in Cuba.

HAVANA, Oct. 25.—El Tabaco says that the number of seed plots of tobacco sown is so great that even if half the crop fails there will still be sufficient to turn the whole island into a tobacco field. It also says the sugar districts of the island are waiting for help from the banks and foreign syndicates in order to reconstruct them.

Capt. Freeman Ordered to Cuba.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 25.—Capt. S. D. Freeman of the Tenth Cavalry has been ordered to Cuba for duty as Collector of Customs at Santiago in place of Capt. Thomas F. Davis of the Fifteenth Infantry, relieved and ordered to this city.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 25.—The Monacacy has arrived at Shankwan.

The Michigan has arrived at Erie, Penn., where she will be laid up for the Winter.

The Amphitrite has arrived at New York.

The Vixen has sailed from Port Royal for Norfolk.

Alleged Defaulter Caught at Last.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 25.—Edward S. Herbert, formerly employed by the Commonwealth Title and Trust Company of this city, after being a fugitive from justice for three years, has been brought back from the State of Washington, where he has lived since his flight. He is under indictment here charged with obtaining $4,000 by forging a search certificate. Herbert has been living an honest life in the West, and made many influential friends. He has been admitted to bail.

Slot Machines Must Be Barred Out.

ALBANY, Oct. 25.—As a result of the proceedings instituted by State Excise Commissioner Lyman to recover the penalties of liquor tax bonds in cases where slot machines have been used by liquor dealers or operated on their premises, the Fidelity and Deposit Company of Maryland has notified Commissioner Lyman that it has issued a circular to all liquor dealers bonded by that company to remove slot machines from their premises.

President Wheeler Inaugurated.

OAKLAND, Cal., Oct. 25.—The inauguration of Prof. Benjamin Ide Wheeler, as President of the University of California, took place to-day in the open air, the cinder track enclosure being the scene of the ceremony, which was an impressive one. Speeches were made by prominent people, and President Wheeler accepted the omce in a fitting address.

DRAMATIC AND MUSICAL.

DEBUT OF MISS BUTT.

An English Contralto Sings for the First Time in This City.

Miss Clara Butt, an English contralto, who is very popular in her own country, made her first appearance in America last night at Mendelssohn Hall. Her entertainment was in the form of a song recital diversified by piano and violoncello playing. Her assistants were Miss Lotta Mills, pianist, and Mr. Leo Stern, 'cellist. There was a large audience, and the applause for the new singer was of a nature which left no doubt that she had highly pleased her hearers. Since it can be added that the favor with which she was received was in a very large measure deserved, it only remains to record that the occasion was one of much delight.

Miss Butt is still a very young woman, and her beauty, which is unique and striking, is not a negligible part of her equipment. One recalls Byron's description of the lady whose brow was a homily and "each eye a sermon." It would not be difficult for some impressionable poet to find in Miss Butt's brow a recitative, and in each eye a music drama. She is a woman of commanding figure, being just 6 feet 2¼ inches in height. She wears her stature with dignity, and it is commensurate with the immense volume and the quality of her voice.

This voice is a true contralto, that "most excellent thing in woman." It is large in range and its quality is best described as luscious. It is a voice built on grand lines, but with the tones of tenderness and passion throughout its gamut. Such voices are rare, and when they are heard it should be with gratitude to a bountiful Providence. And this gratitude need not be diminished even when the use of the voice is not perfect. For a voice of this kind, when it is the medium for the revelation of such a temperament as that possessed by Miss Butt, is an instrument of irresistible potency, say what one will about method and style. That Miss Butt's method of production is not faultless must have been plain to the veriest tyro in the science of vocal emission. But there was seldom a moment when her hearers were not ready to forgive her sins for the sake of her virtues.

Her registers are well developed and the breaks between them are fairly well covered. This is least true of that between the middle and low register, but when she gives an audience the full benefit of her organ-like lower tones, which approach the color of a baritone, it forgets how she arrived at them. Her weakest performance technically is in the use of the mezza voce in the lower middle tones. These tones are not well placed, and as a result are neither firm nor true. Her upper middle tones and her entire high register are placed beautifully, and the quality of the sound is noble. Her vocalization is excellent and her treatment of the consonants so artistic that her enunciation is admirable. It is best in French and Italian, less satisfactory in German, and least so in English. There is room for suspicion that her voice was not at its best last night, for it showed signs of distress toward the end of the concert.

Her command of styles was exhibited in the "Divinites du Styx" of Gluck and Schubert's "Du bist die Ruh," as well as in Schumann's "Waldesgesprach." In these songs she also had scope for the display of her splendid temperament. She sang the Gluck air in a truly grand manner, with sweeping power and with true dramatic instinct. The Schubert air was sung with great tenderness, and the Schumann song with fine insight. Her other numbers were Schubert's "Tod und das Mädchen," Beethoven's "In questa Tomba," Handel's "Lascia ch'io Pianga," Alice Needham's "Husheen," and Liddle's "Abide With Me." Miss Butt will no doubt become a favorite with this public, and will be heard often. It may be that in future hearings her faults will force themselves more on the attention of her hearers but there will be no occasion when one will escape the influence of her remarkable voice and her magnetic temperament.

Miss Mills and Mr. Stern were heard together in the "Variations Concertantes" of Mendelssohn. The 'cellist also contributed two of his familiar solo numbers to the programme, playing a barcarole by Tschaikowsky with particularly pretty sentiment. Miss Mills played the allegro from the "Faschingschwank" of Schumann in a creditable manner, but was heard to greater advantage in her encore number, which was a barcarole of Rubinstein, and which she sang on the instrument in a lovely style.

SOTHERN'S PLAY IN DISPUTE.

A. C. Gunter Tells Mr. Frohman It Resembles a Certain Novel.

A remarkable statement was made to Daniel Frohman yesterday, when Archibald Clavering Gunter called on him and said that the plot of E. H. Sothern's new play, in which he is at present appearing at Daly's Theatre, entitled "The Song of the Sword," is similar in many respects to the first three acts of that of the novel "The Gift of Bonaparte," by Robert Shortz of Wilkesbarre, Penn. The dramatic rights of the novel are owned by Mr. Gunter, and he says he proposes to protect the author's rights.

Mr. Gunter in his statement to Mr. Frohman said that the novel was written two and a half years ago, and published by the Home Publishing Company of this city. The principal characters in the book, he said, and the relations of the characters in the production are similar, and the entire machinery of the play is also very similar up to the last act, and the only difference in this act is that the lovers are brought together in a more dramatic way.

Mr. Gunter further alleges that while the novel contains more material and sub-plot the main ideas of the play are exactly as stated in Mr. Shortz's novel.

Mr. Gunter also said that as he appreciated the fact that it was quite possible for scenes to be duplicated in plays and novels and because the number of situations of scenes required on the stage are comparatively small in number, he is not prepared to say that Mr. Dietrichstein copied the novel.

Mr. Frohman, when questioned about Mr. Gunter's visit, said that it was of a friendly nature and that if it could be proved that the play was adapted from the novel, the author's rights would be amply protected. He had written Mr. Dietrichstein, setting forth exactly what Mr. Gunter said, and is now awaiting a reply.

MARK HAMBOURG HERE.

The Pianist Will Make His Debut in Boston Next Week.

Mark Hambourg, the pianist, who comes to this country to make a tour of the principal cities under the management of Victor Thrane, arrived yesterday on the White Star liner Teutonic. Mr. Hambourg was met at the pier by Mr. Thrane, and after the examination of his baggage was driven to the Hotel Martin.

Mr. Hambourg said his appearance in this country had been a long cherished idea of his, and he hoped he would secure the good will of the Americans. He will make his début in Boston on the evening of Nov. 3, when he will be the soloist at a concert given under the auspices of the Boston Symphony Orchestra. He will appear the following evening with the same organization and play in this city Nov. 8 and 9 at Carnegie Music Hall. He will then visit Philadelphia and Baltimore. Arrangements have also been made to have Mr. Hambourg play with the Chicago Symphony Orchestra, the Pittsburg Symphony Orchestra, and the Philharmonic Society of this city.

New Roles for Earl of Yarmouth.

The Earl of Yarmouth, who is under contract to appear with some one of Charles Frohman's companies, called on his manager yesterday, and, finding him out of town, sought Mr. Frohman's representative, Charles Dillingham, from whom he received three parts to read from three different plays, with instructions to report to Mr. Frohman which one of the parts he desires to play. The Earl has been scheduled to play one of the rôles in the new production "Wheels Within Wheels," but in the event of his selecting one of the three parts he received yesterday he will be seen in another play before making his appearance in "Wheels Within Wheels."

Entertainment for Shamrock's Crew.

The entire crew of Sir Thomas Lipton's yacht the Shamrock, accompanied by Capts. Hogarth and Wringe, will occupy a section of seats at Koster & Bial's Music Hall this evening. The management have secured the entire flag outfit of the Shamrock, and will utilize the colors in decorating the interior of the music hall.

"The Other Way" at Weber & Fields.

"The Other Way," a burlesque on the dramatization of Charles Dickens's novel, will be presented at Weber & Fields' Music Hall this evening, with every member of the stock company appearing in the cast. The travesty is the work of Harry B. Smith, Edgar Smith, and John Stromberg.

MR. DANIELS ON RAILWAYS.

New York Central's Officer Makes Comparisons Before the International Commercial Congress.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 25.—The achievements of American railroads and their relation to commercial, industrial, and agricultural interests were set forth in an address to-day before the Internation Commercial Congress by George H. Daniels, General Passenger Agent of the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad and President of the American Association of Passenger Agents.

The present period, he declared, is the age of transportation, and the dying nations are those with little or no transportation facilities. Mr. Daniels traced the beneficial results to commerce of the war between China and Japan, and detailed the great progress that has been made by American-built locomotives and general railway paraphernalia in Russia and the Orient. A comparison was made between railroads and canals, stress being laid on the rapid transportation facilities provided by the former. Tribute was paid to the energy of American railroad managers, and a synopsis is made of what the extension of railroads has accomplished in the development of the United States.

Of the service of American railroads Mr. Daniels said:

"It is beyond question that American railroads to-day furnish the best service in the world, at the lowest rates of fare, at the same time paying their employes very much higher wages than are paid for similar service in any other country on the globe.

"In the United States the first-class passenger fares last year averaged 2.14 cents per mile, although on some large railways the average was several mills less than 2 cents per mile; in England the first-class fare is 4 cents per mile; third-class fare for vastly inferior service is 2 cents per mile, but only on certain Parliamentary trains. In Prussia the fare is 2.99 cents per mile; in Austria, 3.05 cents per mile, and in France, 3.36 cents per mile. Our passenger cars excel those of foreign countries in all that goes to make up the comfort and convenience of a journey. Our sleeping and parlor car system is vastly superior to theirs; our baggage system is infinitely better than theirs and arranged upon a much more liberal basis. American railroads carry 150 pounds of baggage free, while the German railroads carry only 55 pounds free. The lighting of our trains is superb, while the lighting of trains on most foreign lines is wretched."

In conclusion he said:

"Railroad men will be interested in knowing that the Manila and Dagupan Railroad on the Island of Luzon, which is the principal one of our Philippine group, is laid upon mahogany ties. The road passes through forests of that valuable wood and over inexhaustible beds of coal and other rich minerals. Shall we wonder, then, that American railroads are seeking connections that will secure a portion of the commerce that must come from the development of this rich region, which has so recently been added to the territory of the United States?

"If it is true that 'trade follows the flag,' then with co-operation and reciprocity between the great transportation interests of the United States and the commercial and industrial interests of our Republic, and with proper encouragement given to American shipping, our commerce should be as diversified as are the products of our soil, our mines, and our mills; and our export trade should reach every mart on the earth, and should flourish on every sea and river where vessels ply; for, since the almost miraculous events in Manila Bay and off Santiago, we may paraphrase the sentiment of Joaquin Miller in regard to Colorado and say of our flag, 'It floats forever in the sun.'"

The session of the congress was officially known as "Expansion Day," and the day was devoted to addresses upon the growth, both territorial and commercial, of the United States within the last few years. Among those addressing the delegates were Robert Adams, Jr., ex-Minister to Brazil; Charles Page Bryan, Minister to Brazil; John A. Kasson of Iowa, and Eugene Seeger, United States Consul to Brazil.

DEWEY ARCH PERPETUATION.

Gen. Heywood Asks for Recognition for the Marine Corps.

Contributions are being received daily by the Citizens Committee having in charge the work of perpetuating the Dewey arch, but the list of donors is withheld for the present. The intention of the promoters to make the arch a memorial to the navy has elicited a communication to the Executive Committee from Brig. Gen. Charles Heywood, commandant of the United States Marine Corps, in which he makes the following plea for the corps:

"As the Marine Corps has been directly associated with the navy in all the victories during the war with Spain, the marine battalion at Guantanamo Bay, Cuba, having fought the first battle of the war for the navy, and repulsed a force of Spaniards vastly superior in numbers, after being one hundred hours under fire; marines having been stationed at the guns of the secondary batteries on the ships of the navy during the battle of Santiago and the battle of Manila—the work of these batteries is well known to the world—and marine battalions now being in active co-operation with the navy in the Philippines, and, as the corps has been associated with the navy in all prior wars of the United States, it is manifestly no more than right that the corps should be mentioned equally with the navy in any commemorative arch which may be erected. The Marine Corps has many friends throughout the United States, and it will undoubtedly aid materially in the work of raising the required subscriptions if the corps receives the mention to which, in justice, it is entitled."

Secretary Nicoll has received W. K. Vanderbilt's reply to the invitation to join the General Committee. Mr. Vanderbilt heartily approves of the project, and offers his assistance, but says his numerous engagements will prevent him from becoming one of the committee.

ATLANTA RECEIVES BRUMBY.

People of Georgia Will Give a Sword to Dewey's Flag Lieutenant.

ATLANTA, Ga., Oct. 25.—The arrival of Lieut. Brumby of the Olympia here to-night to receive his formal welcome into the city and his native State was the signal for a noisy and enthusiastic demonstration. A special train on the Western and Atlantic brought him from his home at Marietta, Ga., twenty miles from Atlanta, where he went yesterday to spend a short time with his mother and relatives.

To-night he was given a reception at the Capital City Club, and to-morrow the presentation of the sword from the people of Georgia will take place. The ceremony will occur in front of the State Capitol. The sword will be presented by Gov. Candler. Lieut. Brumby and the Reception Committee will then go to the reviewing stand on Peach Tree Street, where the military parade, made up of troops from all parts of Georgia and many adjoining States, will be witnessed.

The Lieutenant's family are guests of the city during his stay here.

DEED TO DEWEY'S HOUSE FILED.

Rhode Island Avenue House Is Formally Turned Over to the Admiral.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 25.—The house in Rhode Island Avenue, recently purchased for Admiral Dewey by popular subscription, was formally turned over to him to-day by Assistant Secretary Vanderlip and United States Treasurer Roberts of the Dewey Home Committee.

Mr. Fitch, the former owner, went to the Treasury Department this afternoon and presented the deed, which was immediately filed for record. The purchase price was about $50,000. Two subscriptions were received to-day, which completed the payment, including the expenses incident to the project. One for $1,000 came from Brooklyn, and the other, $275, was received from the Western Union Telegraph Company.

Sword for Commander Wainwright.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 25.—A sword of honor is to be presented to Commander Richard Wainwright, who is a Washingtonian. He was executive officer of the Maine when she was blown up, and was in command of the Gloucester at the battle of Santiago Bay.

Killed Attempting to Evade Arrest.

While attempting to elude arrest yesterday, George Cook, colored, jumped from a third-story fire escape at 209 East One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street and was instantly killed. Emma Miner, colored, who had been assaulted by Cook, was after him with a warrant, accompanied by a policeman. As soon as he saw the officer with the woman Cook bounded out of the window and began to scale down the fire escape. When the third story was reached the negro jumped. He landed on his head on the pavement.

The Attractions of Our Stores Are Their Low Prices.

Macy's
R. H. Macy and Co.
Both Sides of 14th St. (Running from 13th to 15th St.), Sixth Ave.

Diamonds at Thirty Per Cent.

Less Than Prices Which Ruled Before the Advance.

We are selling Rings, Brooches, Pendants, Cuff Buttons and scores of other articles set with diamonds and diamonds combined with colored stones at thirty per cent. less than "Befo' de wah" prices. That's the way we bought them from a manufacturer and that's the way you may buy them from us.

Women's Neckwear.

A lot of Women's Fancy Neckwear—just enough for one day's lively selling. Every piece is stylish; every piece is a bargain.

Women's Collars, pretty hemstitched effects, plain or trimmed with Valenciennes lace edging, worth 20c.; at . . . 12c

Women's Imperial Ties, made of corded and Ottoman silk; black, white and all the wanted colors, worth 50c.; our price . . . 24c

Women's Imperial Ties, made of heavy twilled silk in all colors with fleur de lis and shamrocks embroidered on ends in bright-tinted floss, worth $1.00; our price . . . 49c

Men's Neckwear Specials.

They come to us from one of the leading manufacturers of men's fine goods. Made of rich, beautiful silks and satins, all the novelty effects in brocades, stripes, plaids, dots and woven figures. Nothing but newness—not an obsolete style; not a passe color. Tone, elegance and price-cheapness without limit:

Four-in-Hands, Puffs and Batwing Ties, worth from 50c. to $1.00; at . . 24c

Men's handsome English Squares, worth 50c. and 75c.; choice at . . 36c

Misses' and Children's Garments.

"There's snap in these Jackets for Children and Misses." That observation was overheard. If "snap" means fashionableness, the speaker was eminently wise in her remark. If the colloquialism was intended to express economy the prices will fully sustain her abruptly uttered conclusion. Money-saving mothers will snap up these.

Misses' Jackets, made of black and brown homespun cheviot, fitted backs, high-notched collars, new-shaped bell sleeves, entire garment finished with velvet piping, sizes 12 to 18 years . . . $5.86

Children's Reefers, made of Kersey, brown, tan and castor shades, half-fitted French back, large double-breasted box front, notched velvet collar, faced with satin serge, sizes 4 to 14 years . . . $6.83

Children's Reefers, made of blue and tan whipcords, lined with satin, French back, six-button double-breasted front, velvet collar, lapped top pockets, double-stitched seams, sizes 4 to 14 years . . . $7.48

Children's Long Coats, made of tan and red melton cloth, satin-lined circular cape, turned-over velvet cuffs and storm collar, sizes 6 to 14 years . . . $9.74

Misses' Jackets, handsomely tailored, of tan, brown and castor Kersey, fitted back, fly front, strapped seams, lined with taffeta silk, sizes 14 to 18 years . . . $10.08

Misses' Tailored Suits, $11.71.

We do not consider it wasted effort for the makers to put art and grace into Misses' Suits. On the contrary, we invariably exact it of them. Judge of our methods by the Suits offered to-day. Quality of materials and the character of the tailoring are unquestionably high-class. The indescribable element—"Style"—that eludes and evades so many manufacturers is all over them.

Misses' Tailor-made Suits, of blue, gray and brown camel's-hair cheviot, effective reefer coat, lined with satin romain, demi-habit skirt lined with percaline, sizes 14, 16 and 18 years . . . $11.71

Misses' Golf Capes, $5.21.

There's sparkle and chic in these garments for girls. Golf Capes, made of blue Venetian Cloth, lined with red serge. Hood, collar and fold down front of plaid cloth in sharply contrasting colors, sizes 6 to 16 years . . . $5.21

Upholstery Goods.

Tapestry Portieres—handsome, new productions; beautiful patterns and colorings. Our knowledge of them convinces us that we bought them for a third less than cost of manufacturing. That explains the following:

$2.98 for $6.00 Portieres.
$4.48 for $8.50 Portieres.
$6.24 for $10.50 Portieres.

French Armure

The New York Times

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

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FOURTEEN PAGES.

TRADE RIGHTS IN THE EAST.

A most interesting correspondence was recently opened by the sending of a letter signed by nine Presidents of South Carolina cotton manufactories to Senators TILLMAN and MCLAURIN and each of the seven Representatives of the State in the House of Representatives.

The letter of the manufacturers asked consideration by the Senators and Representatives of the paramount importance to the State of the business of cotton manufacturing, to the fact that before the end of the year it will be second only to Massachusetts in the number of its spindles, that the mills are consuming about one-third of the cotton crop of the State, and that a number of the mills are making goods for China or the Eastern trade.

This trade the manufacturers hope to keep and to increase. In order to assure its retention and development our treaty rights in China, which they fear might be put in jeopardy by Russian and German discrimination, "substituting for the authority of the Chinese Government the jurisdiction of a foreign power," must be maintained and a decided stand must be taken by those nations which have most to lose "against the creation of spheres of exclusive commercial influence." The manufacturers declare that this can be secured by supporting the Federal Government in any line of policy based upon the strict observance of our treaty rights in China, by insisting that no part of the Chinese Empire shall be subjected to the influence of any Government without giving to the United States equal commercial rights with the most favored nation.

The cotton manufacturers very distinctly disavowed any intention to involve the policy of expansion in their argument. "This is not a question of territory," they say; "not a question of empire; but simply a question of trade and of the right that our people now enjoy to conduct a profitable commerce with the Chinese Empire in any portion of its territory. All that we demand is perfect equality with other nations."

We do not learn how this communication was answered by Senator TILLMAN and the seven Representatives. The reply of Senator MCLAURIN was an acceptance of all that the manufacturers urged and more. He favored the "open-door" policy. He shared with the manufacturers in their distrust of the schemes in China of Germany, Russia, and France, and the passivity of England. But he went further, boldly and definitely. The Manila victory had thwarted the schemes of Russia for the dismemberment of China and had given the United States the key to the "open door." The control of the Philippines or a part of them, he declared, "is the only safeguard for our trade interests in the East. The abandonment of them means the dismemberment of China, its partition among the European powers, and the inevitable loss of our China trade."

Senator MCLAURIN does not believe that the question of trade is alone involved. The political aspects of the situation invite him. Trade maintenance does not necessarily mean, he holds, that the Philippines must be forcibly annexed, or that they shall be denied self-government. Opposed to a colonial policy, sneering at the talk of "imperialism" as "political rot," "intended to confuse and deceive," he insists that the United States should maintain sufficient interests in the islands "to command equal trade rights with other nations in China." He suggests, too, that with England and Japan favoring the integrity of the Chinese Empire, and the weight of the influence of the United States thrown against dismemberment, dismemberment would be impossible.

The response to the letter of the manufacturers requesting protection of our treaty rights in the East is a cordial promise to do so "in what he conceives to be for the best interests of South Carolina," whose manufacturers have forced the local market for cotton above New York. But he declares that treaty rights are "feeble safeguards." His attitude in the Senate is indicated in advance by his concluding words:

> The United States, with the control of the Philippines, by treaty or otherwise, will be in a position not only to insist upon, but to assert, equality of trade rights in the East. Without this, all she can do is to respectfully but firmly protest against their violation by other nations, but, as in the past, is not in a position to assert and maintain them.

THE SOUTH AFRICAN CAMPAIGN.

It is quite evident that neither the Boers nor the British regard the British successes thus far had in Natal or in Cape Colony as decisive or even as very indicative of the final result. When we were at war with the Spaniards, the very first engagement of the war showed that there was nothing to be apprehended from the Spaniard at sea. It was for his luck in being the first to make this demonstration, as well as for the clear and convincing manner in which he made it, that Admiral DEWEY became at once a National hero. On land the Spaniard, we found, was by no means so much to be despised, although the only hard fighting was that which took place before Santiago, and that was extremely hot while it lasted. The engagements in Cuba seem to have been very fairly comparable with those thus far had in South Africa, in the forces engaged, in the gallantry of the attack, and in the stubbornness of the resistance. But this is a much bigger war than ours was, and actions which were decisive in Cuba are by no means so in South Africa.

The figures given by Dr. LEYDS, the Diplomatic Agent of the South African Republic in Europe, of the actual armed strength of the two republics seem absurdly exaggerated. He makes out a total of nearly 100,000 fighting men under arms. To show the absurdity of this estimate, it seems sufficient to point out that the total number of citizens liable to military duty was, at the last accounts, 17,381 in the Orange Free State and 20,229 in the South African Republic. How Dr. LEYDS can have more than doubled the aggregate of these, which is 43,610, is a matter which concerns himself mainly. It remains an evident fact that, although in the engagements which have thus far taken place, there seems to have been no great disparity of numbers, and although, if there was any advantage in this respect, it was on the side of the British, yet it was gained by superior strategy on the part of the British commanders, and it remains true that the British now actually available on the scene are largely outnumbered by the Boers. The British have thus far contrived to neutralize this advantage and to have as many men, or more, available at the point of actual collision. But their procedures show plainly enough that they feel themselves to be outnumbered on the whole. The brilliant little battles they have thus far won are in the nature of sorties on the part of a beleaguered garrison, and the ultimate object of the British operations, it is now seen, is to effect a junction of their own forces and to prevent a junction of the numerically superior forces of the enemy.

Give this clue to the proceedings and the British strategy appears very admirable. The brilliant and costly victories already won were victories in battles fought not for their own sake, but to enable the British forces to concentrate and to prevent a concentration of the Boer forces. Gen. SYMONS, and, since his disablement, Gen. YULE, might say of his troops what Gen. MCCLELLAN said of his in explaining his reasons for the somewhat similar movement of the Army of the Potomac, of which the Seven Days' battles were incidents, just as the fights thus far fought are incidents of the movement of British concentration, that he was confident of the valor and discipline of his forces and believed that they could be trusted to carry out his plan, "whether retreating from victories or marching through defeats." As it has happened, the British forces have been "retreating from victories." But the ultimate object of the operations has also seemingly been accomplished. That is to say, the British troops in Natal have been concentrated.

This object has not been attained without paying the price. It is a price which seems to make the victories themselves almost Pyrrhic in the loss of important officers. It is even the price of leaving behind the wounded of Gen. YULE's force as "impedimenta" to the rapidity of the march, and the complete abandonment to the Boers of what is called "the Natal triangle," meaning the strip of Natal which runs up between the South African Republic and the Orange Free State. But the British concentration is only part of the British object. The other part is to prevent the Boer concentration. Will the British be able to keep the Boers divided, and, if so, will they be able to beat the Boers in detail? That is the present problem of the campaign. And it is toward the solution of that that the next battle will probably be fought by the British. It is likely to be a much harder and a much bloodier battle than any that has thus far taken place.

"GOLDEN RULE" JONES.

If JONES of Toledo, the "Golden Rule" independent candidate for Governor of the Buckeye State, were out of the race and out of the way the supporters of NASH, Republican, and MCLEAN, Democrat, would be much calmer, better able to enjoy the simplified contest, and much more capable of indulging in predictions.

It is impossible to read the Ohio newspapers and to cherish the idea that JONES is not running, and that his vote-getting ability is not the occasion for ill-temper on the part of the supporters of the Republican and Democratic candidates. Chairman DICK, who is the executive officer in charge of the Republican campaign, has recently manifested very candid concern about JONES in a letter addressed to him to chide him for having been ungrateful to the Republican Party, after it had nominated and elected him Mayor of Toledo only to see him turn upon his patron and set up in politics on his own account.

The vote of Ohio promises to be not far from 1,000,000 on Nov. 7. Petitions requesting a place on the official ballots for JONES for Governor were signed by 80,000 voters. JONES and his supporters insist that they have convinced a much larger number of voters of the wisdom of voting for him. Some of them are positive in asserting that the Jones vote will reach 125,000. When it is remembered that COXEY received the votes of 50,000 citizens of Ohio who did not consider COXEY a joke, it may be unwise to disparage the claims of the followers of a much more reasonable, popular, cheerful, and confident demagogue, who is encouraged by local success even to hope that he may yet reach higher honors than those to be enjoyed in being Governor of Ohio.

The Republicans say that JONES will draw most of his vote, fully 60 per cent. of it, from the Democrats. A Democratic poll makes JONES's vote appear to be small in Democratic counties, but large in the Western Reserve, the citadel of Ohio Republicanism. Whatever it is to be, until the uncertainty is removed by the election it will continue to distress and stimulate both Republicans and Democrats. Mr. HANNA and Mr. DICK may not regret the "scare" created by the reported development of the Jones party. "When we're scared," EUSTACE GIBSON of West Virginia was fond of saying, when West Virginia was Democratic, "we hustle; and when we hustle we win." The West Virginia Democrats have been thoroughly scared two or three times, but they have "hustled" and lost.

Unless the Jones vote is grossly overestimated it seems to be plain that if NASH, the Republican candidate, is to be elected Governor, it will be by a plurality. But if JONES has persuaded the Western Reserve to take him for his Golden Rule platform the plurality may be a small one for MCLEAN.

"JOE, THE TURK."

That Salvation Army Ensign, JOSEPH GARABED, said to be known "all over the United States as 'JOE, the Turk,'" who has called upon Secretary of State HAY to assert the right of citizens of the United States to visit freely the dominion of the Sultan of Turkey, may succeed in provoking a renewal of an old controversy, but the United States Government will scarcely proceed at once to stern measures to enforce what may strike many of us as a plain right contemptuously refused.

American citizens, native born or of foreign origin, if they were not born in the Ottoman Empire, are not prohibited from visiting Turkey or any part of the Sultan's dominion. According to Turkish law, which the present ruler has not yet found it expedient to attempt to subvert, a subject of the Sultan may not leave Turkey without the Sultan's permission. Should he leave, with or without permission, he would be subject upon his return to certain penalties, his citizenship in a foreign nation would be disregarded, and he might be less fortunate than JOSEPH GARABED, whose American passport did not protect him against being jailed, and who was probably fortunate in being hurried safely out of the country by an American Consul, who secured passage for him on a Russian vessel.

Minister STRAUS has been devoting some months to the effort to secure a recognition of the equal rights in Turkey of all American citizens, whether of birth in Turkey or America or elsewhere. The Turkish law applies to former Turkish subjects in all other countries, so that if the desired concession is granted to the United States it undoubtedly would be exacted by all other interested nations. It is generally understood by Turkish-Americans that the law excluding them from revisiting their native land can be overcome only by a radical departure from an Ottoman policy.

The Consul of the United States who figured in this matter, according to reports from Washington, may be subject to inquiry and may be "disciplined or removed." The Consul may have done everything required of him. He certainly could not have been expected to overturn Turkish law by an angry demand for the acceptance of a passport regarded in Turkey as invalid. A remonstrance from Washington may be useful to our Minister at Constantinople, as supporting his representations of a desire that Turkey should liberalize her laws, but until the United States Government has resolved to constrain Turkey to yield and conform her naturalization laws to our own, naturalized Turks will save the Government a good deal of trouble by suppressing their inclination to revisit the land of their nativity.

IS MR. CHOATE "MUZZLED"?

That is rather a gloomy dispatch to an esteemed contemporary which sets forth that Mr. CHOATE, our Ambassador in London, has taken so literally some well-meaning instructions from the State Department, which enjoined upon him not to express his opinions upon public affairs, except through the safe medium of the British Foreign Office. It seems that the instructions were by no means personal or peculiar to Mr. CHOATE, but were issued to all our diplomatic representatives abroad. It is true that Mr. CHOATE is about the only one of these, excepting Gen. PORTER, whose views about international affairs, if expressed at a public dinner, would be likely to cause any unpleasant or other excitement. And, for all we know, the French language may act upon Gen. PORTER's eloquence as a lightning rod, conducting harmlessly under the table what might otherwise enkindle international conflagrations. But the most serious aspect of Mr. CHOATE's strict construction of his instructions is the announcement that the London Chamber of Commerce has taken offense at his refusal, in consequence of them, to appear at the banquet of that corporation in honor of ex-President HARRISON. As the tale is told, the London corporation certainly appears to have a grievance. For it is said that the Ambassador first declined to appear at the banquet upon the ground that it was a public function which he had been admonished not to attend, and that the Chamber thereupon made it a private function and withdrew its invitations to the reporters so as to secure his attendance. But all in vain. The obdurate diplomatist still declined to appear.

Our readers know that we do not regard all Mr. CHOATE's post-prandial efforts in England as within the line of diplomatic discretion, especially that famous one in which he in effect apologized for the official expression and action of his own Government to that of Great Britain touching the Venezuelan question. Now that the American counsel for Venezuela, who is also an ex-President of the United States, is about to be the guest of a British corporation, it is seemly in Mr. CHOATE to absent himself from the banquet, unless he is quite sure that he can go without saying anything. But if he were to go and sit mute it might well be a question with him why he should go at all. On the other hand, the London corporation which desired to pay the most honorific possible public compliment to the United States in the person of one of its ex-Presidents finds itself balked of its friendly intentions by the refusal of the American Ambassador first to attend a public dinner in honor of his countryman and then, when the Chamber has made the dinner private to please him, to attend any dinner at all. There is here matter enough to keep the Ambassador busy in unofficial and personal explanations for some time to come. Meanwhile, his friends are at liberty to take refuge in a disbelief of the whole story and to assume that the explanation of his behavior is the same as the solution of the otherwise unanswerable conundrum concerning the relationships of the boy. That explanation does not seem to be absolutely excluded.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—That was a temperance lecture of a decidedly unusual sort which Dr. THOMAS J. HILLIS delivered before the State Medical Association this week, and it is sure to excite much and diverse comment. In Prohibitionist circles, of course, the doctor's opinions will be received with cries of protest, grieved or indignant as the case may be, for he credited alcohol with great medicinal value and asserted that in certain abnormal but far from infrequent conditions of the human body it was also a highly useful food. This was to treat "the demon" with a respect little to the liking of those well-intentioned but rather illogical people who will not admit the existence of a tenable middle ground between habitual drunkenness and total abstinence, and who are so deeply impressed by the evil results following the abuse of intoxicants that they are unable to recognize the possibility of an innocent and intelligent use. Even those who do appreciate that "temperance" in the consumption of strong waters no more involves complete abstention than it does when applied to bread or meat, will be somewhat startled by Dr. HILLIS's commendation of alcohol for the relief it gives after long-continued physical or mental exertion. Others than fanatics have come to believe that such relief is obtained at extravagant cost and in the face of dangers from which the bravest need not be ashamed to recoil. Without questioning in the slightest degree the doctor's statements of fact in a field especially his own, one can modestly wonder if Dr. HILLIS has not been led by his interest in the scientific aspects of his subject to overlook its distinctively human and moral bearings. These are certainly worth the most attentive study, and it may well be that before another audience he would emphasize them much more than he did while talking to the members of his own profession. That alcohol has its uses and merits cannot be reasonably questioned, but it is a very terrible thing for all that, and no physician need be told that occasionally the means of curing one disease is the means of contracting a worse malady.

—Britons have so long claimed, and other folks have so long admitted, a more or less close connection between Bermuda and "The Tempest" that it is hardly safe to reveal a theory upon which the Rev. Dr. EDWARD EVERETT HALE has just been expatiating in the good City of Boston. For the doctor would take away from the pleasant atoll far out in midocean what is perhaps its chiefest glory, and transfer said glory to our own and only Cuttyhunk, which, as everybody knows—everybody, that is, who has recently consulted an atlas—marks the utmost limit of Buzzard's Bay and has hitherto had little to pride itself on except the suave beauty of its name. The effect of this may be a serious disturbance of international relations, and it will surely irritate the Bermudians, but apparently Dr. HALE is recklessly indifferent to everything except historical accuracy and the rights of Cuttyhunk, so why should we be more cautious? He was talking in the Lowell Institute about the early New England settlements. "The first of them," he said, "was that of Capt. GOSNOLD on the island of Cuttyhunk, which the settler described as a paradise, in comparison with which England was a desert. Notwithstanding, the company quarreled about cutting wood, and deserted their settlement only four weeks after landing there, going back to England with the ship loaded with sassafras. The party went to the house of the Earl of SOUTHAMPTON, then the patron of SHAKESPEARE, and told their story, probably in the presence of SHAKESPEARE himself, for in 'The Tempest' is a lifelike description of the camp scene at Cuttyhunk, with the sailors wrangling about the woodpile. So we may rightly insist upon it that Miranda was a Massachusetts girl." The logic of the conclusion is not quite obvious, but it's well not to be too particular in the analysis of claims like this one. Hurrah for Cuttyhunk! anyhow.

—A far from attractive description of the Boers is given in a letter published by The Hartford Courant as coming from an Englishwoman who has lived for years as governess in the family of a wealthy Transvaal burgher. She does not question the sincerity of their piety, or hint that her treatment has been anything but kind, even since the prospects of war changed to certainties. She does say, however, that corruption, injustice, and superstition are common characteristics all through the South African Republic, and that the situation of the Uitlanders was unendurable. "Not merely as an Englishwoman do I look at it," she writes, "but as, during the Spanish-American war, I felt, apart from all partisanship, that America was synonymous with liberty, progress, and enlightenment, and Spain the reverse, so is it here. The Boers do not understand righteous judgment; their ideas of right and wrong are not ours, and I cannot find that 'honor,' which is so dear to us as English and you as Americans, has any meaning for them. This seems sweeping and may not apply to all, but in dealing with these children I do not find it, and it seems impossible to awaken it. Even among Christians, what we would scorn to do they think nothing of." This, of course, is not "convicting evidence" in any sense, for it is obviously a view that takes little or no account of racial differences. But it is presumably an honest opinion, and in some degree explains the conflict that has now begun. It also shows that the conflict can and should have but one end.

—Ammunition of the sort dearly loved by the anti-vaccinationists is supplied by a short dispatch from Newburg announcing the death of a young woman "from lockjaw brought on by vaccination." This will doubtless provide a text for many an impassioned denunciation of the Jennerian operation, and, as if to make it the more valuable for such use, we have the added statement that "she was vaccinated in accordance with the compulsory vaccination law." Now, it is not necessary to deny or to question the accuracy of any of this news except one little detail. The lockjaw did, presumably, follow compulsory vaccination, but it is some years since the troubles into which logicians get themselves who substitute "because" for "after" were carefully pointed out. Lockjaw is a specific disease, the result of a specific infection, and it has no more to do with vaccination than it has with the stomachache or corns. The germs of tetanus can, indeed, gain access to the human system through the tiny wound made by the vaccinator, just as they can through any other wound, but when they do it is due to accident or carelessness, usually the latter, and this circumstance is entirely irrelevant to the merits or the demerits of vaccination as a protection against smallpox. In some parts of the country the danger of lockjaw is ever present, rendering every abrasion of the skin a matter with the most serious possibilities. Newburg may or may not be such a region. Whether it is or not, the lamentable event recorded in the dispatch should not shake the confidence of any sane person in what is unquestionably one of the greatest gifts ever made by science to man.

—At first thought, the case of Mr. WALTER L. FARNSWORTH, the Chicago candy dealer who acquired forty-two wives before anybody succeeded in putting a limit to his ambition, is calculated to excite wonder. On reflection, however, it was not so very strange. In the first place, the man was a Chicagoan, and therefore possessed of boundless courage and tireless energy. So it is not remarkable that he should undertake the making of the greatest collection of wives in the world. Then consider his business. What cannot be done with an inexhaustible supply of confectionery to draw upon?

GENERAL NOTES.

Daniel Smith of Garfield, Ky., claims to own the loom on which Nancy Hanks, the mother of Abraham Lincoln, used to do weaving for neighboring families in her youth.

* * *

The Hackensack (N. J.) Evening Record has issued a very creditable supplement, with many good illustrations, showing especially the increased advantages of its town for residence.

* * *

Democrats of Mississippi are reported to be somewhat disturbed by the discovery that many of their candidates for minor offices are ineligible, being delinquent in paying their poll tax. The Constitution says that no person is a qualified elector who is delinquent for any tax, and none but qualified electors can hold office in the State.

* * *

The Democratic State Committee of Alabama has already called the State nominating convention for the election of next year. It is to be held in Montgomery April 25. There was something of a contest at the meeting of the State Committee between Gov. Johnston's friends and his antagonists, and the latter are said to have gained a slight advantage.

* * *

The Socialists of Massachusetts split and nominated two sets of candidates for Governor and other State officers, to be elected next month, but that of the bolters, headed by Clarence E. Spelman, has been withdrawn, and enthusiastic members of the little party are now claiming that they will increase their vote from the 12,000 of last year to 20,000 or more this year.

* * *

The City Council of Atlanta, Ga., passed an ordinance making it unlawful to bet on horse or other races in that city, and Mayor Woodward vetoed it. He said that the ordinance as constructed was liable to be used maliciously, and incidentally he referred to the evils of bucket shops and said that the injury accomplished by the betting on horse racing amounts to practically nothing when compared to legalized and respectable gambling known as futures.

CENTRAL PARK GREENHOUSES.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

May I be allowed to caution any persons intending just now to visit the Central Park greenhouses in consequence of several letters seen in the papers leading readers to infer that those greenhouses are at present awaiting visitors? One writer is even astonished that more persons do not avail themselves of the privilege of seeing the beautiful tropical plants and trees they may contain. Partly deceived and partly curious, I went over there two or three days ago, quite a long distance, on my wheel, as far as the Tavern, and then, near the dilapidated remains of the old greenhouse, I inquired the way of a workman and walked down long, steep paths, until at last the glass vision burst upon my sight.

It was situated in the midst of waste ground, plowed up as yet only by the wheels of the heavy carts used there. Finding a small dry strip, I followed it to the greenhouse entrances, on all of which were displayed the sign "No Admission to Visitors." I kept on resolutely over gravel hills and other obstacles until I came to an open door, the very last door of all. The same sign was there, but, seeing a man inside using a hose, I penetrated within and addressed my questions to him. He was sensible and courteous, and distinctly explained that, as the greenhouses are not yet finished, visitors are not desired. Any invitations to the contrary, he said, were quite unauthorized, and due notice of the opening to the general public will be given later, probably in November.

What, I wonder, did the writers of those letters mean? By the by, I hope the flowers in the Park are not to be neglected for the greenhouses. The latter would be seen by special visitors, but the general Park is viewed by all New York. This season the flower show in the Park has been unusually poor. Many a garden just out of the city limits could display handsomer clusters and groups than those in the upper part of the Park, scantily outlining the picturesque beds. With the exception of the set beds at the lower end, which at least are bright and neat, I think the present taste is poor. I especially dislike the dusty, untidy cabbage gardens set out under the trees, where grass would grow, if anything would, if it were well cared for.

The genius of the designers has made it hard to spoil Central Park, just as Nature has made the Riverside too beautiful for man to utterly disfigure, where, even if he changes the course of all the natural tendencies of the ground, still the river remains. L. P.

New York, Oct. 24, 1899.

NATIONAL SCULPTURE SOCIETY.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Mr. Roosevelt is to be congratulated for his assault upon the conventionality of American sculpture. Mr. Ruckstuhl, who is Secretary of the Sculptors' Society, talks as a Secretary of such a society should talk. From a purely business standpoint he puffs up the originality, reliability, neatness, and dispatch in which his syndicate is prepared to turn out monuments for all comers, with a guarantee as to the quality of work or money refunded, depreciating all opponents, be they business men or opposing sculptors. In his anxiety to point out the horrible example of those who fail to take his advice he tries to blast the reputation of the Sherman Monument without having seen the work, and overlooking the fact that the sculptor, bad as he is, is a member of the Sculptors' Society.

He sneers at the judgment of business men. To whom is a great sculptor to look for support except from business men, as he surely cannot get it from the weaklings of his own craft? As for sculpture, it should be an inspiration. From its earliest times it has been the teacher of the people. The directness and simplicity of its treatment should appeal to all classes. It should require no education to appreciate its full meaning. The technical merits should not be despised, but technical merits (this trifling with surfaces,) as practiced by the modern French sculptors and their American representatives, have created a school of men, who by their mere weight of numbers are apt to crush out originality in their branch, as the old Royal Academy did in England.

As to the originality of the Sculptors' Society, we will take the President, for instance, whose "Indian Hunter," in Central Park has been shown up by one of our distinguished American sculptors as having been copied from Gibson's "Greek Hunter." The Secretary has already declared that the American soldier is unpicturesque, because he wears "pants," and substituted a conventional graveyard angel for the Jamaica Soldier Monument.

It has been generally charged that the Hahnemann Monument has been copied from the Grilparzer Monument in Vienna, and in his competitive design for the Sherman Monument, which was openly charged by another member of the Sculptors' Society as having been taken from the equestrian statue of Coleoni. As for the Jersey City Monument of the soldiers of the civil war, they put up a statue of Minerva, in spite of the protests of the Grand Army men, who had paid for it, but who had no resource, as it had been placed in the hands of the Sculptors' Society.

Another prominent member of the Sculptors' Society had a statue placed upon the Soldiers' Monument at West Point, receiving the indorsement of the society, but the influence of the committee was such that they compelled the sculptor to take it down and do it over again. Diana itself had to be taken down and done over.

The statue of De Peyster at Bowling Green, the Conkling at Madison Square, the Dodge at Thirty-fourth Street, the Arthur at Bryant Park, which is a very strong reflection of the Lincoln in Chicago, have been executed by members of the society in whose hands lies the future of American sculpture. TUNIS VAN DUZER.

New York, Oct. 23, 1899.

ENGLISH CALM.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I was not surprised to read your editorial in to-day's issue entitled "English Calm," for unless the cables greatly exaggerate, no such wildly enthusiastic scenes have been witnessed in English cities since the return of the victorious troops from the Crimea, some forty-three years ago, as are now being recorded. At the same time, I think you will admit that it takes big things to evoke this intense outburst of patriotism on the part of the usually stolid Britisher, and further, I believe you will admit that the events of the past few days, crowding so thickly on each other, surely come under the category of "big things." Not alone do I speak of the glorious success to British arms in Africa, so soon after the outbreak of hostilities, which was unlooked for by the most bumptious Englishman, but also to the marvelous manner in which the troops have been dispatched on the transports, so expeditious, quiet, and businesslike, that no other nation in the world could approach, and which has already elicited the admiration of the Foreign Attachés in England, who are friendly to Great Britain, (I refer to the United States and Germany,) and cannot fail to have impressed the representatives of two other nations not quite so friendly, obviously France and Russia. This prompt show of the empire's wonderful power and resources will not, it is to be hoped, be lost on those whom it may concern.

I see it is already rumored that Krüger may surrender, but whether this is yet true or not, it cannot be doubted that in a far shorter space of time than was a few days ago deemed possible British supremacy over Dutch in South Africa will have become an established fact to all the world, and a welcome one to all who wish to see free, just, and enlightened government as opposed to the narrow, bigoted, and semi-barbarous government of the Boer.

H. WILLOUGHBY.

New York, Oct. 23, 1899.

ANOTHER CITY NUISANCE.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Surely I shall voice the wish of thousands when I wish the League of American Wheelmen success in its new effort to suppress the street-sprinkling nuisance.

I should like to ask why the Street Sprinkling Association is still in existence when through the efforts of the League of American Wheelmen three years ago it was defeated in its effort to get a renewal of its contract. Cyclists, owners of horses, and long-suffering pedestrians then congratulated themselves that the nasty nuisance would soon be ended. But the "mud-makers" are still with us.

During the recent heavy fogs, when the streets were covered with a coat of thick, slimy mud, so slippery that horses could not walk on the asphalted streets and many were injured by falling, the sprinkling carts were making their usual rounds, as though the chief aim of this association was to see how much filth the public would stand.

The slopping of the streets even in dry weather is a menace to the life of every cyclist and a cause of great suffering and injury to horses.

Our much-missed Col. Waring claimed that the streets were more easily and thoroughly cleaned if the sprinkling carts were not used, the hand sprinklers being substituted when he made the experiment. And his intention was to abolish the carts. But alas, Col. Waring and many of his reforms are missing!

Let any one who doubts his opinion on this examine Forty-eighth Street between Sixth and Seventh Avenues. The residents of that block have it swept by private sweepers, and a sprinkling cart has not been in it for years.

So let us pray the City Fathers to make all our streets the same, a little less water and a little less dirt.

There is one sure way of getting rid of the Street Sprinkling Association, and that is for householders to refuse to pay its assessment, as that is its only source of income.

I should suggest that the League of American Wheelmen circulate a petition to that effect, asking people not to subscribe to its support.

If there were no other reason for wishing to rid the city of this nuisance, the useless waste of water would be sufficient, especially as the association is reported as not paying its debt to the city for the use of the water. SILLAGA.

New York, Oct. 24, 1899.

HOW HISTORY REPEATS ITSELF.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It is wonderful to see how history sometimes repeats itself. The battle of King's Mountain, fought during our Revolutionary War, and the battle of Majuba Hill, which, occurring some eighteen years ago, has been brought back into prominence by the present South African war, are remarkably alike in their details.

In July, 1780, the mountain men of Virginia and North Carolina arose in their wrath against Major Ferguson, who was endeavoring to execute some horribly inhuman orders of Lord Cornwallis in the Carolinas. Three thousand strong, armed solely with rifles, without a leader, they came together, and Ferguson endeavored to retreat. But 1,000 mounted men came swiftly upon him, and he betook himself to the top of King's Mountain, on the confines of North and South Carolina. Col. Cleveland, who conducted the party, addressed his men as follows: "When engaged, you are not to wait for the word of command from me. I will show you by my example how to fight. I can undertake no more. Every man must consider himself an officer and act on his own judgment."

Then the ring of riflemen went steadily up the hill, peppering the British from behind every rock and tree. The enemy made many desperate bayonet charges, and the ring of riflemen melted away before each charge, but when each charge was ended the peppering recommenced. So it came to pass that when the day closed, Ferguson was dead and all the living British were the prisoners of the mountain men.

On Majuba Hill, about eighteen years ago, another English army took its stand. The Boers, riflemen and marksmen from their youth, went up the hill in a skirmish line. The English charged them repeatedly. The Boers had no bayonets, and made no resistance. But what was the use of charging a skirmish line? It melted away each time, but closed up again and resumed its deadly fire. And when the British force was mostly dead or wounded, the survivors surrendered, and so ended an action the record of which will always be humiliating history in the annals of the English Army.

At the recent conflict, which, beginning at Dundee, ended in a brilliant victory for England at Talana Hill, the positions and conditions were reversed. The Boer riflemen occupied the hill. Having no bayonets, their only hope of repelling the British was in their deadly rifle fire. But the British would not be denied in their slow but steady advance, and when they reached a point whence a bayonet charge was practicable, the fight was ended.

RICHARD VARICK DE WITT.

Albany, N. Y., Oct. 24, 1899.

The True Note.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The expressions of Controller Coler, reported in THE TIMES of this date in reference to public reform, strike, in my opinion, the true note. In his address to the Young Men's Christian Association of Brooklyn, he is reported to have said: "This reform movement * * * is an evil, for it spreads abroad and makes public the vice and crime, so that the children even become familiar with them." Let us ignore that which is wrong, and by thinking of and working for that which is good we may crowd out the crime and vice, but let us not flaunt it to the world."

Again, at the meeting of the Educational Alliance, Manhattan, he said: "There are so many who seem to delight in prating out the evil that exists, rather than the good, who spend their time in tearing down instead of building up." These are wise words, and come aptly at this period of frantic denunciation of existing evil without the production of adequate remedy, and consequent blundering "reform," investigations born of partisan spite, doing no good, but instilling rancor.

The evils of a great city cannot be entirely eradicated, but they can be lessened; not by political scheming, but by earnest Christian effort—by, as Mr. Coler says, "building up" good morals and thereby "crowding out" crime and vice.

WILLIAM J. MCCLURE.

Stapleton, N. Y., Oct. 23, 1899.

Schley and Sampson.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your article upon the Schley and Sampson unpleasantness, I think that the President and the Secretary of the Navy have done an act of great injustice to a deserving officer, and I am very glad that there are honest men in the Senate who would not confirm a junior over the head of a brave and meritorious officer. I am an old veteran officer of 1861 to 1865, and I know how to feel for an officer who has a junior jumped over his head. Such an act destroys all patriotic feeling. It crushes all ambition. Such an act should never be allowed to pass the Senate. Every officer has ambition, and if you take promotion away you ruin the service. The right thing for the President to do now would be to ask the Senate to create the rank of Vice Admiral and appoint Rear Admiral W. S. Schley, as he is entitled to it. Destroying Cervera's fleet was a very important matter, and it was handsomely done. Distribute the honors. Honor to whom honor is due.

MORRISANIA.

New York, Oct. 25, 1899.

New York's Libraries.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In this morning's issue of THE TIMES is a report of an address by Controller Coler at the Educational Alliance, in which he is quoted as saying: "Think of our splendid system of public libraries—the finest in the world."

Where is our splendid system of public libraries? Of course I know the Lenox and the Astor Libraries, but these are not public in the same way that the Boston Library is. Is there in New York any well-equipped library from which the people may take books to their homes, as is done in New England, not only in the cities, but in most of the villages?

I had thought that New York City had about the worst system of public libraries of any large city, and I should be glad to be corrected.

AN ADMIRER OF MR. COLER.

New York, Oct. 23, 1899.

PULLMAN AND WAGNER RATES.

From The Chicago Tribune.

These companies hitherto have not been managed for the advantage of the public in the matter of rates. They have steadily refused to cut them down. The only competition between them was in making contracts with particular railroad companies. This inured to the advantage of the companies, but not to the advantage of the public. The consolidation should be followed by a decrease of expenditures, of which the public should have the benefit. There should be a speedy reduction of rates, especially for less desirable berths, the upper, for instance, and in other ways the public convenience and comfort might be served.

It is extraordinary that for so many years the representatives of sleeping car companies have been able to convince legislative bodies by their eloquence that rates ought not to be reduced by law, and at a time, too, when the companies were paying big cash dividends, were building thousands of costly cars and great shops out of their earnings, and were cutting cash and stock "melons" continuously. As soon as this consolidation is effected the public demand for improvements in service and cheapening of rates will be made with renewed force, because with the reduction of expenses the earning capacity will be proportionately increased. It will be of interest to see whether the Pullman-Wagner Palace Car Company, if that shall be its name, will concede these improvements voluntarily or wait until it is compelled to make them by law. They must come some time. That is inevitable. It would be to the advantage of the companies to make them as soon as possible.

NUGGETS.

First Thought.

Maude—They say there is no longer any man in the moon.

Edith—H'm! They have made a Summer resort of it, I suppose.—Boston Transcript.

No Case on Record.

In the whole history of this country, not a single case has been recorded of fatigue on the part of any one who was collecting campaign funds.—Dallas News.

Hopeful of the Future.

The Critic—That does not look the least like nature.

The Artist—True enough, no doubt; but don't you think nature will reach it some day if she keeps improving?—Indianapolis Journal.

Quite at Sixes and Sevens.

The Parson—Remember, Deacon, there are two sides to every question.

The Deacon—Two sides! What are you talking about? There is the soprano's, the alto's, the tenor's, and the bass's—Yonkers Statesman.

How He Got Elsewhere.

"How did he escape?" inquired the detective.

"Well," replied the turnkey with the damaged eye, "he sort o' nicknamed himself out."

"What?"

"He pried his cell door open with a jimmy. Then he knocked me down with a billy."

"Yes?"

"And then he sallied out."—Chicago Tribune.

THE ONE SURE THING.

W. T. Talbott in Washington Star.

There are sounds of laughter and singing
And sounds that of woe make part,
As the earth to its fate goes swinging;
But love is lord of the heart,
And cloudy or fair the weather,
Some souls will be drifting together,
And souls be drifting apart.

Dark evil may lurk in the byways,
Still blinking in wrath at the dawn,
And the terror leap forth on the highways
Of the sword from its scabbard withdrawn;
But cloudy or fair the weather,
Some souls will be drifting together,
And souls be drifting apart.

Though unmoved by the poet's dreaming,
Men tarry too long in the mart,
And grow cold in the pride of their scheming,
Yet love is lord of the heart;
And cloudy or fair the weather,
Some souls will be drifting together,
And some be drifting apart.

ROOSEVELT IN MARYLAND

Makes a Dozen Speeches to Aid the Republican Ticket.

HE SPEAKS AGAINST SILVER

Touches Upon the Philippines, and Fears that Goebel Will be Counted In in Kentucky.

FREDERICK, Md., Oct. 25.—Gov. Roosevelt reached here to-night after making a dozen speeches and travelling nearly 250 miles through the State since daybreak this morning. He was met at the station by more than a thousand cheering people, and escorted to the City Opera House by an immense torchlight procession through streets which were lined with shouting thousands and ablaze with red fire. The demonstration, which is the climax of a day of similar, though smaller ones, is pronounced one of the greatest ever held in this historic city, the birthplace of Admiral Schley, Francis Scott Key, and once the home of Barbara Frietchie.

Gov. Roosevelt left Piedmont, West Va., soon after daybreak this morning, accompanied by a party of speakers which included Gov. Lowndes, United States Senator McComas, Attorney General George R. Gaither, jr., Congressman George A. Pearre, and United States District Attorney John C. Rose.

The famous Colonel of the Rough Riders was enthusiastically received at all points, and to-night he spoke to a crowd which was limited only by the capacity of the Opera House. To-morrow he will go to Baltimore, making five or six speeches en route, and addressing a mass meeting in that city to-morrow night. Friday he will go to New York.

The first stop after Piedmont was made at Barton, Md., where Gov. Roosevelt touched lightly upon the currency question, defying the Democratic candidate for Governor to declare his position upon that issue.

At Lonaconing, where the next stop was made, half the population of the little mining town turned out to hear the "Rough Rider." Here the Governor of the Empire State again took up the currency question and accused the Democrats of Maryland of cowardice in failing to make a declaration for or against the free coinage of silver. The Democrats of Ohio, he said, were worthy of some respect because they had pronounced in favor of the 16 to 1 theory and had thereby shown that they possessed the courage of their convictions.

At Ocean Gov. Roosevelt commented upon ex-Senator Gorman's opposition to the Administration's Philippine policy, upon the ground that a standing army is a menace to liberty.

"We have seventy millions of free men in this country," said Gov. Roosevelt, "and you are in just as much danger from a standing army as you are from the police."

At Frostburg, a procession led by a brass band greeted the speaker, and 2,000 persons gathered at the station. Gov. Roosevelt at this place descanted upon honest elections, which he claimed has been assured to the people of Maryland by the action of the Republican Party under the leadership of Gov. Lowndes. This is not the case, he asserted, in Kentucky, where, if the Republicans lose, it will be because their votes will not be counted.

"There is no doubt of our success there," he declared, "if we can get an honest count, but if the Democratic friends of Mr. Goebel can prevent it, we will not get an honest count."

A brief stop was made at Mount Savage, where the Governor discussed the volume of deposits in savings banks, which he claimed have decreased with every Democratic success and increased when the Republicans won a victory.

He reached Cumberland at 11 o'clock, and Gov. Roosevelt was driven to the Academy of Music, which was packed with an eager and enthusiastic crowd.

As he ascended the rostrum he was handed a huge bunch of American Beauty roses by a handsome young lady, and after the gift, and the large audience for the ovation given him, he began his address by appealing to all lovers of good government to support the Republican ticket at the coming election.

He referred to his former visit to Maryland, four years ago, and said that at that time honest elections were the issue, as they are in Kentucky to-day. "We are going to beat Goebel at the polls," he said, "but we do not know whether we can beat him at the count. Four years ago that was the condition here as it was in New York. After sending thirty illegal voters to jail I am glad to say that we now have fairly honest elections in the Empire State."

After referring to the absence of a financial plank in the Democratic platform the warrior Governor put in a strong plea for the suffrage of all Republicans and all sound-money Democrats for Gov. Lowndes's re-election.

At Williamsport a big crowd was on hand. Gov. Roosevelt said in part:

"We claim to belong to the greatest Nation upon which the sun has ever shone. We claim that this Republic stands in the front as heir of the ages. A great Nation must not shrink from doing its work. We cannot do our part of the world's work with honor to ourselves if we shrink from facing each task as it comes before us. Eighteen months ago I don't suppose any of us had heard of the Philippines. Since Dewey planted our flag there we have heard much of them. We cannot back out. We have got to restore order there. When we restore order and put in place of that order will come liberty, will come a prosperity which those islands have never known during all the centuries of Spanish rule."

Gov. Roosevelt Will Speak in Boston.

ALBANY, Oct. 25.—Gov. Roosevelt will return to Albany from his Maryland campaign tour on Friday night. He will remain here until the following Tuesday, when he will go to Boston, where he is scheduled to deliver a political speech under the auspices of the Republican Club of that city. On his return from Boston the Governor will go direct to his home, at Oyster Bay, where he will remain until after election.

THE SAMOAN DIFFICULTY.

When Germany and Great Britain Agree, the Question May Be Solved —Another Berth for Chambers.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 25.—The State Department is without late official advices from Samoa respecting the existence of fresh troubles among the natives on the islands, but it is believed that these latest reported events are not really threatening in character. However, it is probable that some important change will be brought about, for it is admitted that the three treaty powers are each and all now about convinced that the joint rule is incapable of affording a safe basis for the government of the Islands.

The difficulty is that negotiations up to this time have produced no satisfactory plan to replace this arrangement. The United States has an accurate idea of what it wants, and it is believed that these wants are not obnoxious either to Germany or Great Britain. The main difficulty therefore in effecting a generally satisfactory arrangement is now experienced in getting Great Britain and Germany to agree between themselves. The indications are that such an agreement is not within sight, and that the three Governments must content themselves for some time to come with an administration of affairs in Samoa under the terms of the Berlin treaty, with some slight modifications in the direction suggested in the report of the Samoa Commission.

It is now settled that Chief Justice Chambers will not return to Apia, but he will be provided for in a manner which will demonstrate the satisfaction of the President with his course.

DR. POWERS OPPOSES THE WAR.

Offers an Anti-Imperialistic Resolution to Universalists.

BOSTON, Oct. 25.—At to-day's session of the Universalist Conference the Rev. Dr. Powers of New York moved the following resolution:

"Resolved, That we believe that all men are created equal; that they are endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights; that among these are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness, and that Governments derive their just powers from the consent of the governed." [Laughter and applause.]

He also proposed that a copy of the resolution be forwarded to President McKinley. A motion by the Rev. Dr. Capon to indefinitely postpone action on the resolution was carried.

At the afternoon session the President appointed the following Committee on Conference with the Unitarian Association: The Rev. I. M. Atwood and the Rev. T. G. Adams of New York, the Rev. H. G. Cushman and the Rev. H. B. Metcalf of Rhode Island, and T. A. Winkelman of Illinois.

CORRUPTION IN RUSSIA.

Many Naval Officers Under Arrest for Misappropriating Funds and Selling Government Supplies.

ODESSA, Oct. 25.—A gigantic system of official fraud and corruption has been unearthed at Sebastopol. Forty-three Government officials have been arrested, and will be tried by court-martial Dec. 2. Among the accused are many high naval officials, including the former Senior Port Officer, Commander Reditsky, several well-known constructors, nearly every chief engineer of the ships in Russia's Black Sea fleet, the commissary officers, and others.

It is reported that several of the accused have committed suicide rather than stand trial, for, if found guilty, they will be banished to Siberia.

Vice Admiral Tyrtoff, the Russian Naval Commander in the Black Sea, is responsible for the arrests. He alleges that the officials of the various Government departments from Sebastopol to Nikolaiev have for a long time entered into a huge conspiracy to misappropriate funds and sell Government supplies, covering their defalcations by forgery and suppressing information by widely distributed bribes. The affair has created the greatest consternation.

MORE RIOTS IN MORAVIA.

Gendarmes Fire on the People, Kill Two and Wound Seventeen.

BRUNN, Oct. 25.—Dispatches received here from Wsetin, a town of Austria, in Moravia, thirty-three miles northeast of Hradisch, report that serious rioting occurred there yesterday evening. The gendarmes, it is added, fired on the people, killing two and wounding seventeen. Order was ultimately restored by the military.

At Holleschau, a town eighteen miles north of Hradisch, a crowd of 3,000 persons assembled after the funeral of the victims of the recent riots, and had to be dispersed by the soldiers.

GERMANIC IN A COLLISION.

Steam Barge Crashes into the Liner, Doing Serious Damage.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 25.—The White Star Line steamer Germanic, Capt. Haddock, which was to have sailed from this port today for New York, via Queenstown, collided with a steam-hopper barge in the Mersey early this morning and was compelled to put back to her dock.

The Germanic was leaving her dock at 3 o'clock this morning to take up her anchorage and get her passengers on board and had just cleared the entrance to the dock and was lying across the river, when, owing to the fog which prevailed, the steam-hopper barge ran at full speed into her port quarter, making a hole twelve feet square in the steamer. The two vessels remained locked together for some time, and when they cleared each other it was seen the Germanic was seriously damaged. She will not sail for New York this trip, as four of the starboard plates are smashed in, the frames broken, and stringer plate cut. The barge was able to continue toward its destination.

As the Britannic is engaged as a troopship, the Canada will take the Germanic's mails to-morrow.

GRANT ALLEN, AUTHOR, DEAD.

Succumbs in London After a Lingering Illness.

LONDON, Oct. 25.—Grant Allen, the author, who had been in ill-health for some time past, is dead.

Christened Charles Grant Blairfindie Allen, the writer just dead was known from childhood as Grant Allen. He shared with Baring-Gould the distinction of being the most prolific English author of the latter half of this century, while in versatility he is said to have excelled any of his contemporaries. He was a novelist, a historian, an art critic, a physiologist and writer on evolution, a botanist, an entomologist, the author of works on natural science and dynamics, and a traveler. Many as are the volumes from his pen, these represent only a small proportion of his work. It was with innumerable contributions to magazines of all descriptions during the last quarter of a century that a great part of his time was taken up, while he was also well known as a lecturer, especially on artistic and scientific subjects, to workingmen.

Grant Allen was born in Kingston, Ontario, Canada, Feb. 24, 1848. He was the son of the Rev. J. A. Allen, incumbent of Holy Trinity Episcopal Church, Wolfe Island, Canada. After receiving a preliminary education in this country, his father sent him to France, and later on he attended the famous old King Edward's School, Birmingham, England. From there he went to Merton College, Oxford, whence he was graduated with honors in 1871. Two years later he was appointed Professor of Logic and Philosophy at Queen's College, Spanish Town, Jamaica, and the year following became the Principal of the college. In 1877 he returned to England, where, except when he was traveling, he had since lived.

All through his life Mr. Allen was on terms of intimate friendship with many of the famous authors and artists of Great Britain, and soon after his return from Jamaica became a sort of disciple of Charles Darwin and Herbert Spencer. His first published works were more or less connected with the evolutionary theory. In 1877 appeared "Physiological Aesthetics," which was dedicated to Herbert Spencer, and aimed at developing principles laid down by that author in his work on physiology. The Spectator termed it "a complete theoretic failure," but Mr. Allen was not discouraged, and in 1879 "The Colour Sense: Its Origin and Development," was issued. This was better received by the reviewers, and was followed by "The Evolutionist at Large," "Anglo-Saxon Britain," and "Vignettes from Nature."

Then Mr. Allen began to turn his attention to nature with not quite so much theoretical science. "Colin Clout's Calendar: the Land of the Midnight Sun," "The Color of Flowers, as Illustrated in the British Flora," both published in 1882, and "Flowers and Their Pedigrees," (1883,) indicate the nature of his work at that period. In 1884 he issued a number of biographies of "Working Men," and the same year published a collection of short stories which had originally appeared in a magazine.

It is not possible to give the titles of more than a very few of Grant Allen's other books. In later years he devoted more and more attention to novel writing, but even then was continually appearing with a thoughtful study on still another subject on which he had not written before. Many of his novels attained wide circulation, among the most successful being "The Woman Who Did," "The Devil's Die," "The Tents of Shem," "For Mamie's Sake," and "This Mortal Coil."

Mr. Allen's sympathies in art were with the Pre-Raphaelites, and he was a friend of Rossetti, Burne-Jones, and Holman Hunt. His beautiful cottage home was full of works of art given to him by these and other painters. Particularly noticeable being a number of fine drawings by Rossetti.

Bolivia Has a New President.

BUENOS AYRES, Oct. 25.—Col. Pando has been elected President of Bolivia, in succession to Senhor Severo Fernandez Alonzo.

The Bolivian Convention has proclaimed Senhor Lucio Velazco and Senhor Anibal Capriles First and Second Vice Presidents of the republic, in succession to Dr. Rafael Pena and Dr. Genaro San Jines.

Kaiser Confers with His Officers.

BERLIN, Oct. 25.—The Secretary of the Admiralty, Admiral Tirpitz, and the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Count von Buelow, were summoned yesterday evening to a joint conference with the Emperor at Potsdam. The Admiral to-day has gone to Baden-Baden for the purpose of reporting to the Imperial Chancellor, Prince Hohenlohe.

Kitchener Orders Troops to Return.

CAIRO, Oct. 25.—The Khalifa, having fled from his position at Jeb el Bir, Major Gen. Lord Kitchener has ordered the Anglo-Egyptian expedition to return to Omdurman. A reconnoissance to Jeb el Bir will be made by the cavalry and camel corps before the return of the expeditionary troops.

French Conspiracy Charges Stand.

PARIS, Oct. 25.—The Public Prosecutor has abandoned the charges in the Royalist conspiracy cases against MM. Monicourt, Parseral, and Girard, but upholds those against MM. Buffet, Guerin, Déroulède, Count Sebrau-Ponteves, and eleven others.

English Embezzlers Sentenced.

LONDON, Oct. 25.—H. B. Christie and W. O. Criek, brokers' clerks, charged with stealing £10,700 in Buenos Ayres bonds and fleeing to Canada, pleaded guilty to-day and were sentenced to three and four years' imprisonment respectively.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

Yesterday's brighter weather was a relief to the misty gloom of Tuesday, and although the members of the gay world are for the most part out of town, there were a number of familiar faces seen on the avenue and at the fashionable restaurants. A number of the hunting set came in from Hempstead, Westchester, and Staten Island on Tuesday afternoon to attend the first nights of the two new plays at the Broadway and Daly's Theatre, and most of them remained in town until the early afternoon of yesterday. There will be a hegira of well-known people from the city to Tuxedo to-day and to-morrow, who go out to attend the annual Autumn ball at the clubhouse there to-morrow night and who will remain over Sunday.

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A year ago yesterday took place the wedding at St. Thomas's Church of Mr. Harold Baring and Miss Marie Churchill, which attracted the largest throng of curious spectators that had assembled in and around the fashionable church since the wedding there of the young Duke and Duchess of Marlborough. It will be remembered that although an attempt had been made to prevent a crowd in the church by the issuance of cards of admission hundreds of women obtained entrance on some pretext or other, and that a squad of police stationed outside the church found it almost impossible to keep a passage clear for the entrance and exit of the invited guests. Mr. and Mrs. Baring, as was told in this column a few days ago, are living very quietly at Mr. Baring's country place near London. Many cables of congratulations were sent Mr. and Mrs. Baring yesterday. While reviewing the incidents of the past year it may be stated as an evidence of the rapid changes in the social world that at this time last year New York society was exceedingly skeptical as to the report that Mrs. Samuel Colgate was engaged to the Earl of Strafford, one who was soon after married to him, and has now been a widow for several months.

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The engagement is announced of Miss Agnes M. Whitney, a daughter of Mrs. Stephen S. Whitney of Morris Plains, N. J., and a sister of Mrs. Robert L. Stevens of Castle Point, and Mr. Seymour Le Grand Cromwell. Mr. Cromwell is a son of Mr. Frederic Cromwell and was graduated at Harvard in the class of '92. Miss Whitney is a niece of Mrs. Frederic Kernochan. Her mother, who is one of the most popular of society matrons, was Miss Josephine Thompson. The engagement is also announced of Mr. Clinton H. Crane, the designer of several of the small yachts which have sailed for the International Challenge Cup at Oyster Bay and in Canada, and Miss Rebecca Riggs, the daughter of Mrs. Benjamin C. Riggs, who was Miss Rebecca Fox. The engagement is also announced of Mr. Thomas Nelson Perkins and Miss Louisa Adams, the daughter of Mr. Charles Francis Adams, and a sister of Mrs. Grafton Abbott. This engagement, while more particularly a Boston one, is still of interest in and to New York society.

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Mr. Charles Cleveland and Miss Elsie Homans will be married on Tuesday, Nov. 28. Miss Homans's bridesmaids will be Miss Lois and Miss Daisy Homans, Miss Martha Jacob, Miss Florence Jacquelin, and Miss Frances La Farge. Mr. Edwards H. Childs and Miss Frances La Farge, who is to be one of Miss Homans's bridesmaids, will probably be married in January next, as may also Mr. Robert Kelly Prentice and Miss Carolyn Benedict.

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Ex-Commodore Elbridge T. Gerry and Mrs. Gerry and the Misses Gerry, who arrived yesterday on the Teutonic, will go at once to their country place at Delaware, New York State, where they will spend a month before returning to the town for the Winter. Mr. and Mrs. John J. Wysong, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph T. Low and Mrs. Low, and Mrs. Maturin Livingston also returned on the Teutonic, which brought, among other passengers, Mrs. G. Ellis Bliss, the Misses Bliss, and Ernest C. Bliss, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph T. Bowen, Mr. and Mrs. A. Sydney Carpenter of Philadelphia, and Mrs. Dwight Collier, B. B. Comegys, jr., Countess Cataldie, Miss Hamilton Disston of Philadelphia, Mrs. George Gray, Frederick B. Jackson, Mr. and Mrs. Philip N. Jackson and family of Newark, Mrs. and Miss Jex, Mr. and Mrs. George Jenkins of Philadelphia, Alexander Leith, James Scott, jr., of Philadelphia, Mrs. Augustus D. Shepherd, Miss Shephard, Mrs. Henry M. Shephard, Miss Helen Shephard, Mrs. Stevenson, Mrs. Gregory Sutton, Mr. and Mrs. C. T. Taylor, and Mr. and Mrs. T. Hobart Warren. On the Lahn, which arrived from Southampton, there came, among others, Mrs. Clifford Perrin and daughter, Mrs. and Miss Daggett, Miss Washington, D. C., Mrs. J. Alexander and Miss Alexander, and Miss Ada L. Cochran of this city. Among those who sailed on the New York yesterday were G. Davis, W. C. Harris, Raymond Lesher, E. Somerville Murray, United States Consul at Aden; E. W. Sargent, and Mrs. Horace Lee Washington. The Patricia, which sailed from Plymouth, England, for New York on Monday, is bringing among her passengers, Miss Maude Leland, daughter of Mr. Charles Leland of this city, and Mrs. H. H. Pifard.

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The nominations by the Democratic Municipal Convention at Newport of Mrs. Victor Sorchan to a place on the Newport School Board has been hailed as a novelty by the press of the country, in that it is considered the first time that a woman of prominent social position has been asked and has consented to serve on a school board. The fact that Mrs. West, formerly Miss Julia Neilson of New Brighton, a member of an old New York family, and a relative of Mrs. Belle Neilson, has not only served on the School Board of Richmond County for years, but has instituted and carried through some admirable reforms in the Staten Island schools, seems to have been entirely forgotten. Mrs. Sorchan's friends and admirers cannot more sincerely aid her than in directing her attention to the work of Mrs. West on Staten Island.

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Mr. and Mrs. Anthony J. Drexel will return from England, where they have been for a year past, early next month. They will remain only until January, and are really coming over to attend the wedding of Mr. Robert Cassatt and Miss Minnie Drexel Fell, which will probably be celebrated during the first week of the new year. This wedding of Mr. Cassatt and Miss Fell will be to Philadelphia society what that of Mr. and Mrs. William K. Vanderbilt, Jr., was last Spring to New York, and the social writers of the Philadelphia press already show symptoms of hysteria in their advance allusions to it. Mr. and Mrs. Anthony Drexel have become so wedded to European life that it is feared it predicted that they will take up their permanent residence abroad at no distant day.

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The Vicomte and Vicomtesse de Sayre of France and Miss Virginia MacTavish are now members of a large house party, which is being entertained by ex-Gov. Carroll of Maryland at the old Carroll manor house near Baltimore. The Vicomtesse de Sayre was Miss Aileen O'Donnell. Miss MacTavish, who lives in Rome, but comes to Baltimore once a year, has two sisters who are in convents in this country.

MISS McLAUGHLIN WEDS.

Daughter of Hugh McLaughlin Becomes the Wife of Dr. James A. Roache of Brooklyn.

Miss Laura Josephine McLaughlin, younger daughter of ex-Register and Mrs. Hugh McLaughlin of Brooklyn, and Dr. James A. Roache, a well-known physician of the Bedford section of that borough, were married yesterday morning in St. James's Pro-Cathedral, on Jay Street.

The ceremony was performed by the Right Rev. Charles E. McDonnell, D. D., Bishop of the Catholic Diocese of Long Island. Following the ceremony there was a nuptial mass, the celebrant of which was the Rev. John C. York of Huntington, L. I., an old friend of the bride's family.

The church was elaborately decorated for the occasion.

Despite the comparative privacy with which the occasion was surrounded, there was a crush of people at the church entrance, who sought to gain admission. Fifty policemen were detailed from the Adams Street Station to handle the crowd. So closely was the church gate guarded that the bridegroom himself, not being recognized, had some difficulty in getting in. Admission to the church was by card, and only relatives and personal friends of the bride and bridegroom were present at the ceremony. These included many men prominent in public life in Brooklyn.

The music was under the direction of Prof. Albert S. Caswell, who was assisted by the Carl Venth String Orchestra.

The bride was given away by her father. The maid of honor was Miss Carolyn Roache, sister of the bridegroom. Miss Grace Carroll, niece of the bride, was flower girl. The groom was attended by Bernard E. Martin, and the ushers were James B. Roache, Orrin J. Hancock, Edward J. Byrne, Thomas F. Courtney, Wilbur H. De Milt, and Francis J. Nevins.

A wedding breakfast and reception followed the ceremony at the home of the bride's parents, 163 Remsen Street. Dr. and Mrs. Roache, upon their return from their bridal trip, will live at 312 Jefferson Avenue, Brooklyn, the house, a three-story brownstone structure, being a wedding gift from ex-Register McLaughlin to his daughter.

Seymour—Lord.

Miss Frances Bolton Lord, daughter of the late Daniel Lord of Manhattan, was married yesterday at St. John's Protestant Episcopal Church, Far Rockaway, to Origen Storrs Seymour, a lawyer of Manhattan. The Rev. Dr. William R. Huntington, rector of Grace Church, and the Rev. Dr. Storrs O. Seymour of Litchfield, Conn., an uncle of the bridegroom officiated. As the family of the bride is still in mourning as a result of Mr. Lord's death, relatives and a few personal friends only were invited to the wedding breakfast and reception at the country home of the bride's relatives at Lawrence. Miss Julia Coggill of Manhattan was maid of honor. There were no bridesmaids. The best man was Winthrop E. Dwight of New Haven.

Peck—Hill.

Miss Ethel Hill, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Warren E. Hill of 438 Washington Avenue, Brooklyn, and Tracy Peck, jr., son of Prof. Tracy Peck of Yale University, were married at the home of the bride's parents last evening. The bridegroom was formerly a resident of Manhattan, but now resides in Brooklyn. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Charles W. Homer of St. James's Protestant Episcopal Church, St. James's Place and Lafayette Avenue. Miss Mary H. Ogden of Brooklyn was maid of honor, and the best man was Cleveland Watrous of Massachusetts. A reception followed the ceremony.

Kubin—Embury.

Miss Elsie Embury, daughter of the late P. A. Embury of Orange, N. J., was married last evening in St. Andrew's Church, One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street and Fifth Avenue, to Dr. Wilhelm Karl Kubin. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. George R. Van De Water. Miss Marguerite Field was maid of honor, and Mr. Albert T. Stephenson was best man. The bridesmaids were Misses Christian and Marie Palmer of Hackensack, N. J., Miss Alice Wile of Danbury, Conn., and Miss Grace Sheridan of Orange, N. J. A reception followed at the residence of the bride's mother, 112 West One Hundred and Twentieth Street.

Brodek—Josephy.

The wedding of Miss Hortense Josephy, daughter of Mr and Mrs. Hugo Josephy of 125 West Seventieth Street, and Charles Brodek, took place last evening at Delmonico's. The ceremony, which was performed by Prof. Felix Adler, was followed by a seated dinner. Miss Olga Josephy, a sister of the bride, was maid of honor, and the bridesmaids were Miss J. Schwatz, Miss C. Ernstine, Miss C. Heyman, and Miss A. Stix. There was no best man. The ushers were Messrs. M. Mack, M. Klein, H. Backrach, E. Josephy, A. Esig, J. Freund, P. Oppenheim, and A. Ardman. The elaborate decorations were by A. Warrendorff.

Buchanan—Tredwell.

The marriage of Miss Martha Dodge Tredwell and William Leslie Buchanan of Brooklyn took place on Tuesday evening at the Church of the Messiah, Greene and Clermont Avenues, that borough. The maid of honor was Miss Leslie Buchanan, and the bridesmaids, Miss Helen M. Hanna and Miss Elizabeth Stellman. The bridegroom was attended by Dr. F. Drysdale Buchanan as best man. The ushers were James Buchanan, Henry E. Tredwell, Edward M. Seilder, and James Elgar, jr.

Van De Heyden—Ott.

Miss Anna Ott, daughter of Mrs. John Ott, of 804 East One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Street, was married last evening in St. John's Lutheran Church, in East One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Street, to Mr. Frederick Van De Heyden. The Rev. Dr. Beidenbecke, pastor of the church, performed the ceremony. The bride was attended by Miss M. Schwarzwalder, the maid of honor. Mr. Philip Ebling was best man, and the ushers were Mr. Louis A. Fahs, Mr. Edward Ebling, and Dr. John Riegelman.

Kemble—Burrill.

The marriage of Miss Mary Middleton Burrill, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Drayton Burrill, to Richard Law Kemble, took place at 12:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon at Christ Church, Pelham Manor. A small reception followed the church ceremony at the home of the bride's parents, Pelham Road, New Rochelle. The marriage ceremony was performed by the rector of the church, the Rev. A. F. Tenney.

Schumacher—Walther.

Miss Walda Alice Walther, daughter of Mrs. Adolph Walther of 847 Carroll Street, Brooklyn, was married yesterday to Edward Schumacher, jr., of Philadelphia. The ceremony was performed at the home of the bride, the Rev. Prescott Evarts, son of ex-Senator Evarts, officiating. The bride was given away by her brother, Charles Walther.

Moore—White.

The marriage of Miss Julia White, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles White of First Place, Brooklyn, and Willis Ogden Moore, also of Brooklyn, took place yesterday at the home of the bride's parents. The wedding was quietly celebrated because of a recent death in the family. The officiating clergyman was the Rev. A. M. Kinsolving, rector of Christ Church, in Clinton Street.

Ogden—Rapelye.

Miss Jane Moore Rapelye, eldest daughter of Mrs. Gertrude V. C. Rapelye of Corona, Queens Borough, was married on Wednesday to Beecher Ogden of Scranton, Penn., at St. James's Episcopal Church at Corona. The bride was given away by her brother, George L. Rapelye.

Burrell—Stanton.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW LONDON, Oct. 25.—Miss Elizabeth Stanton, youngest daughter of Rear Admiral Oscar F. Stanton, United States Navy, retired, was married this evening to William Sealey Burrell of New York. The ceremony was performed in St. James's Church by the Rev. Alfred Poole Grint, according to the Episcopalian service. There were no bridesmaids. A wedding train of young women, intimate friends of the bride, attended her. They were the Misses Annie Belden, Alice Arms, Annette Belcher, Florence Booth, Julia Caulkins, Josephine Prentis, Julia Haire, Mrs. Gurdon Mallett, and Mrs. Charles K. Waller, all of New London, with the exception of Miss Booth of Sag Harbor, L. I.

Walter Burrell of New York, brother of the bridegroom, was best man. The ushers were Alexander Pringle, Andrew Brinner, D. L. Tims, August Wasserchied, Carlton Burritt, and Harry Berdan. All are members of the Seventh Regiment, New York.

The bride was gowned in plain white satin and carried a bouquet of bridal roses and lilies of the valley. The attending young ladies wore costumes of pink and white and blue and white. They carried bouquets of pink and white carnations. Miss Stanton was given away by her father. He was dressed in the full uniform of an Admiral of the United States Navy. Wedding music from "Lohengrin" and Mendelssohn were rendered at the entrance of the wedding party and at the exit. After the ceremony a wedding reception and supper followed at the residence of the bride's parents, on Granite Street.

Mr. and Mrs. Burrell received congratulations while standing under the flag of Admiral Stanton, which flew at the masthead of his flagship, the San Francisco, when he was retired, in 1894. About the other rooms of the house were festooned the National colors, interspersed with chrysanthemums and ferns. Among the guests from New York were the ushers and Adjt. H. H. Walker of the Forty-seventh Regiment and Mrs. H. H. Walker. Other guests were Capt. and Mrs. Belden, United States Navy; Chief Engineer and Mrs. Lowrenz, and Major E. A. and Mrs. Bancroft, United States Army.

Bonsal—Potter.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Oct. 25.—The wedding of Miss Mary Minturn Potter, daughter of Mrs. Charles Potter, and granddaughter of the late Charles Collins Van Zant, and W. Roscoe Bonsal, a civil engineer of Baltimore, occurred this forenoon in All Saints' Memorial Chapel, in the presence of the relatives of the contracting parties, who came from Baltimore, Boston, and elsewhere. The chapel was prettily decorated with white chrysanthemums, white and yellow flowers, and palms and plants about the altar inclosure, while the ends of the pews of the centre aisles were alternately decorated with yellow and white flowers.

The bridal party entered with the ushers leading, followed by the bride, resting on the arm of her brother, Charles Potter, and by the maid of honor. The bride was met at the altar by the bridegroom, and the ceremony was conducted by the Rev. Dr. Locke of Bristol. The bride was attired in a gown of white satin, with long train and tulle veil held by orange blossoms, and carried bridal roses. The maid of honor, Miss Frances Brooks of Baltimore, wore white and carried a basket of flowers.

The ushers were Dr. Van Wagener, Hamilton Post, Frank Bonsal, and Walter Brooks of Baltimore, and J. B. Holden of Boston. A reception followed at the cottage of the bride's mother and later the couple departed on their wedding trip.

Among the guests at the church and reception were Mrs. C. L. Best, Mr. and Mrs. Paul A. Andrews, the Misses Hunter, Miss Collins, Miss Neill, Dr. and Mrs. Powel, Col. John Hare Powel, Miss Powel, Mrs. C. C. Churchill, Mrs. Fred P. Sands, Mrs. Frederick Sheldon, Miss Dahlgren, Pay Inspector and Mrs. I Goodwin Hobbs, Mrs. J. J. Mason, the Rev. and Mrs. W. B. Greene, Miss Hayden, Mrs. John Whipple, Miss Whipple, Mrs. C. F. Lyman, Miss Anna F. Hunter, Mrs. John Austin Stevens, Miss Stevens, the Misses Yardley, Col. and Mrs. Henry Lawrence, Miss King, and Mrs. W. S. Copper.

Turner—Cook.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Ill., Oct. 25.—Miss Laura Never Cook was married to-night at St. Paul's Episcopal Church, Kenwood, a fashionable suburb, to Arthur Blackmore Turner of New York. The bride is the only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George Dilwyn Cook of 5,140 Woodlawn Avenue. The service was read by the Rev. Charles H. Bixby, assisted by the Rev. Dr. B. F. Fleetwood of Sycamore, Ill. Miss Rosa Cook, a cousin of the bride, was the maid of honor, and the bridesmaids were Miss Abbie Sutter, Miss Jessie Green of Detroit, Miss Florence Smith and Miss Alice Sturges of Toledo. The groom was waited upon by his brother, Dwight Turner of Detroit, as best man, the ushers being R. Gimmell, Lloyd Whitman, George Stone of Duluth, and Benjamin Townsend of Detroit. Mr. and Mrs. Turner will reside in East Orange, N. J.

Armstrong—Sargeant.

Special to The New York Times.

WOODBURY, N. Y., Oct. 25.—Miss Julia Regina Sargeant, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. David Sargeant, was married this evening at the residence of the bride's parents to Mr. William Spencer Armstrong of East Orange, N. J. The Rev. Mr. Crawford of Highland Mills, N. Y., performed the ceremony. The house was beautifully decorated with palms and white chrysanthemums. The bride was attended by five young ladies—Miss Sargeant, sister of the bride, as maid of honor; Miss Clara Armstrong, sister of the bridegroom, and Miss Louise Owens as bridesmaids, and Miss Rushmore of New York and Miss Edna Sargeant, sister of the bride, as flower girls.

Van Winkle—Gillies.

Special to The New York Times.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., Oct. 25.—Miss Mabel Alice Gillies, daughter of Mrs. Mary Gillies of Central Avenue, was married to Nelson Van Winkle, also of Central Avenue, this afternoon at 5:30 o'clock, in the Crescent Avenue Presbyterian Church. The Rev. W. Rhodes performed the ceremony. The bridesmaid was Miss Annie Teal of New York, a cousin of the bride, and the best man was Thomas A. Cuming of this city. After the ceremony a reception was held at the home of the bride's mother.

McChesney—Lindsley.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Oct. 25.—Miss Caroline Lindsley, daughter of Dr. Charles A. Lindsley, Secretary of the State Board of Health, and Mr. Calvin Stewart McChesney, a member of the New York State bar, whose home is in Troy, were married to-day in St. Thomas's Church, in this city. The Rev. William Beardsley officiated. Miss Edith Powles of East Orange attended the bride, and the best man was Mr. George Harrison of Troy. Mr. and Mrs. McChesney will live in Troy.

Davis—Wheeler.

PORT JEFFERSON, L. I., Oct. 25.—Allen F. Davis, jr., and Miss Ada L. Wheeler, daughter of Justice T. W. Wheeler, were married at the bride's residence at noon to-day by the Rev. William Hunter, pastor of the Baptist Church. The bride and bridegroom were attended by two flower girls, Beatrice Bixbee, a niece of the bride, and Bessie Jones. After a short reception the couple started on their honeymoon.

Lawton—Dunham.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Oct. 25.—Miss Sara Candee Dunham, daughter of Sheriff A. B. Dunham of New Haven County, was married in Seymour to-day to Dr. George A. Lawton of New Haven.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Peter Mitchell.

Peter Mitchell, the last of the Fathers of Canadian federation and a former Minister of Marine and Fisheries, died at Montreal yesterday morning.

He was of Scotch ancestry, having been born in 1824 at Newcastle, Miramichi, New Brunswick. He began life as a lawyer's clerk. He then engaged in the lumber and shipbuilding industries, and also turned his attention to politics.

He was asked to stand for the County of Northumberland in 1856, and was elected to the Legislature. In time he became legislative councilor, and in 1858 entered the Government of Mr. (afterward Sir) Leonard Tilley.

The confederation idea had been in the air for several years, but Peter Mitchell was the first to give it definite shape. Originally it was proposed to unite New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island, and Nova Scotia into one province. The then Governor, Hamilton Gordon, favored the plan. Representatives of the three provinces had agreed to meet at Charlottetown to discuss it, and were about to open the conference when Sir John Macdonald, Sir George Cartier, the Hon. Mr. McDougall, the Hon. Mr. Langevin, and the Hon. Mr. Chapais arrived, attended the meeting, and suggested that the larger question of confederating all the parts of Canada be discussed. The suggestion was favorably received and the conference adjourned to meet in Quebec.

At this meeting the general principles of the scheme were considered. There was grave doubt as to the position of public opinion on the question. Neither Sir John Macdonald for Ontario, Cartier for Quebec, nor Tupper for Nova Scotia would venture to place the issue before the people. Peter Mitchell declared that he had the courage of his conviction, and would make the test in the Province of New Brunswick. The Tilley Government was defeated on this issue.

He still had unbounded confidence in the confederation idea, and this was shared by the Governor, Mr. Mitchell undertook to lead an aggressive campaign in its favor. The Governor found means to disagree with the Cabinet, which resigned, and was reorganized with Mr. Mitchell as Premier. His policy was approved by an overwhelming majority, when he again went before the province on the issue. The Quebec conference met a second time, when a confederation plan was elaborated, and the new Federal Cabinet was formed. The scheme was carried by the several Legislatures, the imperial act was passed, and the new Cabinet entered upon office in 1867.

At the time of his death Mr. Mitchell was Inspector of Fisheries, to which position he was appointed when Sir Wilfrid Laurier assumed power.

Mr. Mitchell was President of the Mitchell Steamship Company and was largely interested in the Canadian Pacific Railway. In 1885 he purchased the Montreal Herald, and later was President of the Herald Publishing Company.

Obituary Notes.

MARTIN WHITE, Chief of Police of Omaha, Neb., died suddenly yesterday morning of heart failure, as the result of overwork.

Mrs. ADELAIDE VIRGINIA FINCH, wife of the Rev. James B. Finch, D. D., pastor of the First Presbyterian Church of Amagansett, L. I., died at the parsonage in that place, after a month's illness, on Tuesday. Mrs. Finch was sixty-two years of age, and leaves six children. Funeral services will be held at the Amagansett parsonage this afternoon.

ALBERT F. SCHLEGEL died at his home, 265 First Street, Jersey City, yesterday from heart failure and paralysis. He was born in Germany in 1830, and came to this country when a

FOOTBALL AT COLUMBIA

Straight Playing Was the Rule for Yesterday's Practice Game.

SANFORD'S SEVERE COACHING

His Manner of Calling Attention to a Fault Always Fixes the Player's Attention.

The practice that Coach Sanford put the Columbia University football squad through yesterday consisted of straight football, and the 'Varsity squad showed up strong.

A big crowd of students watched the work in the afternoon. Ely was not on hand to help Sanford, but the latter easily looked after the entire squad, and when he discovered any faults the fact was made known, as Sanford is not at all backward in letting a player know when his work is bad.

A noticeable thing yesterday was that, once called to task by Sanford, the player rarely made the same mistake over again. In the morning Sanford coached Morley and Slocovitch in place kicking, and it is evident by this that every chance offered for a place kick in the game against Yale on Saturday will be accepted.

Morley showed up particularly well in punting, as did Wilson and Jones, before the real afternoon work began.

The ends were put through some sharp practice getting down the field after a punt, and Jones and Wolf, who were sent down the field to catch the ball and try to run, were handled pretty roughly. Gilcrist and Neidlinger made some deadly tackles, as did Slocovitch. It is not unlikely that Gilcrist and Neidlinger will alternate at right end on Saturday.

When the 'Varsity and "scrubs" lined up at half-past 4 o'clock Sanford put Weeks, the half back who did such good work in the New York University game, through a severe test at line bucking. He was played at full back, and his work against the "scrubs'" line won him much applause. At one stage he went through right tackle for ten yards, and Sanford clapped his hands and exclaimed, "Splendid work!"

The "scrub" team was no easy proposition, for whenever the 'Varsity had the ball the substitutes were called in. At times the 'Varsity backs had to force their way through a line of fifteen players, and still push through for good gains. The 'Varsity during the greater part of practice played with only one tackle. Denman, Smith, and Morley did not turn out for the afternoon practice. The two former are still on the injured list, but Morley was allowed to rest.

After the teams had played for twenty minutes Coach Sanford said: "This is enough for the audience to-day." The students know too well what is meant by this, and every one but the players left the grounds, and then there was secret practice for about fifteen minutes.

The 'Varsity team's line-up consisted of Gilcrist, Neidlinger, and Slocovitch, ends; Knapp, tackle; Miller and Longacre, guards; Wright, centre; Wilson, quarter back; Larendon, Weeks, and Putnam, backs.

HARVARD'S LINE CAUSES ANXIETY.

Boal's Absence Weakens It—Burnett's Play Is Disappointing.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Oct. 25.—The 'Varsity practice was secret again to-day, and spectators will probably be kept off the field until the game with Pennsylvania, with the exception that the student body will be given an opportunity to see what their team is doing.

As the Indian game approaches football excitement increases. Harvard does not propose to allow the red men to cross her goal if she can possibly prevent it. The coaches are principally anxious at present about the line. At no time this year has it been all that was desired. The position of centre has been unsatisfactory, but it was thought that as soon as Burnett obtained leave from the Faculty to play, this position would be made secure. Burnett resumed playing a week ago, but his form is hardly up to expectations and he is not looked upon to-day as such a formidable player as a year ago, when he kicked that famous goal from the field in the Pennsylvania game. He is quicker than Sargent, however, and if he can be taught to play lower and use his strength more wisely he will undoubtedly be given the position of centre permanently. As it is, either man may take the place, but both will be far from satisfactory unless there is decided improvement in the next week.

The line is still weakened by the absence of Boal, who was on the field in football clothes to-day, but did not take any part in the practice. His leg is still a bit stiff, and any hard strain at present, McMasters believes, would put him out of the game perhaps for the season.

Hollingsworth played in Boal's place again to-day, but gave way in the second half to A. Sargent, who is being coached briskly by the line coaches. J. Laurence continues to improve in his work at tackle. The fact that he has been kept there has caused some surprise, as it appeared from the side lines that most of the gains made during the small games were through Laurence. But there is no harder worker on the field, and he undoubtedly has it in him to make a star tackle, if he plays with more headwork and uses his great strength at the right time and without getting off side. Eaton went into the line-up work to-day and took Laurence's place in the second half. His knee did not seem to trouble him, and he did good work.

Behind the line Gierasch carried off the honors of the day at left half back, where he played a star game during the first half, which lasted for twenty-five minutes. Twice he broke away from the scrimmage and carried the ball a distance of thirty yards, each time for a touchdown. Swain took Gierasch's place in the second half and continued the good work. Warren played at right half back in the first game, and made a number of good gains by hard line bucking. Kendall was very effective at this position in the second half, making two touchdowns. At full back, Reid and Ellis alternated. Reid was especially praised by the coaches to-day for his punting. He kicked those long but high balls for which Percy Haughton was so famous, and which give the ends plenty of time to get down on the ball, even though there is a long distance to cover.

Before the practice to-day, Coach Lewis gave the second eleven a long drill on how to use the guards-back formation. The second did well at the Pennsylvania tactics, but the 'Varsity defense was too much for them.

INDIANS PREPARE FOR HARVARD.

Belief Prevails at Carlisle that the Crimson Will Be Defeated.

Special to The New York Times.

CARLISLE, Penn., Oct. 25.—Excellent weather has materially aided the Indian team in the last few days' practice. The work was taken up briskly, although the whole team was not present, Scholder, injured at Pennsylvania, and Wheelock, with a lame kicking leg, were necessarily out.

It appears that the Indians have completely developed a peculiar criss-cross play, devised by Coach Warner, which is expected to give Harvard considerable trouble. A novelty in double passwork has been tested and found extremely profitable. The belief here is that the redskins may more than squeeze through a victory with Harvard, but the team is not being purposely inflated with the idea of its strength.

Seneca was to-day taken from left halfback and placed in Scholder's place on the line. Pierce, with a severe cold, appeared for the first time this afternoon, and Hudson returned from a two-days' vacation on account of a lame leg. Coach Warner has instructed the second team in a number of Harvard's favorite moves on the gridiron and leaves the regular eleven to judge at first for themselves. The Harvard side was well represented, though the impersonators were smashed to pieces by the first team.

On one score especially the Indians will be stronger than in the Pennsylvania game. The substitutes have been particularly trained, and in case of emergency they can be trusted. Substitute Johnson, who is hailed as America's coming half back, has been plunging into the first team's line unsuccessfully, and this is considered a demonstration of the regulars' strength on the line. Johnson's knowledge of the signals did not avail in his efforts. Roberts, who is one of the best athletes at the institution, has worked hard lately notwithstanding a broken collarbone, and is a good substitute for Hudson. The punting during this week has all been done by Artie Miller. The crowds attending the practice are large and the enthusiasm remarkable. Speaking generally, the line will be the same as in the Pennsylvania game.

YALE ANTICIPATES A HARD GAME.

Coaches Work Hard to Strengthen the Team to Meet Columbia.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Oct. 25.—The coaches of the Yale football eleven expect a hard battle with Columbia next Saturday, and are making every possible effort to get the team in shape for the contest. The idea is to have the team line up materially the same as it did in the game with Wisconsin. Slight injuries received by two of the best men included in last Saturday's line-up may prevent this being done.

Richards, who conducted himself so admirably in the game with Wisconsin in saving the game from being a tie, was unable to practice to-day. He has been seized with an attack of water on the knee, developed since last Saturday's contest. While the trouble is not going to be a severe case, it will no doubt keep him out of the game on next Saturday. Sharpe and Chadwick were in his place to-day. Another man who may not be able to play on Saturday is Schwepp, who has been a fixture at left end. He is suffering from rheumatism, which attacked him recently. The trainers are hopeful that they can rub out the stiffness and get Schwepp in trim for Saturday's match. Gould filled his position to-day, and, while his work was fairly satisfactory to the coaches, it was evident that his playing was not up to Schwepp's standard.

The various squads were given two hours of hard work on the gridiron. The weather, like yesterday, was warm and muggy, making the practice doubly hard for the men. Head Coach Rhodes had another new coach on the field to-day. He is Harry L. Williams, who was half back on the Yale team in '91, when Rhodes himself was Captain. His appearance made more emphatic the fact that the advisers are worried over the condition of Yale's backs.

Williams will remain for a week with the Yale backs and will coach in conjunction with Billy Bull, who has consented to remain another week with the team. Brink Thorne and Laurie Bliss are still here. Two quarter backs were out to-day, Sullivan and De Saulles. This position on the team is a great problem to the coaches, and it is almost a toss-up which man will win if they both preserve their present physical condition.

It looks as if Cunha will remain at centre, no other satisfactory candidate presenting himself. The brawny Hawaiian is nursing a sore foot.

A notable feature in the practice to-day, as in a number of days past, is the little practice done by Capt. McBride. He keeps Dupee in the game most of the time and has his eyes constantly on the development of every position on the team.

The Yale advisers think Columbia is weak at full back, and are teaching the squad of forwards how to tear into the line effectively. Yale is gaining every day in learning how to move on the aggressive with more pluck than heretofore.

PRINCETON'S HARD FIGHT.

Trouble in Winning Seventeen Points from the Lehigh Eleven.

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, N. J., Oct. 25.—Seventeen points represent the sum total that the Princeton eleven was able to roll up against the third-rate Lehigh eleven to-day.

The score is larger than it would have been had the Princeton eleven had to rely on its own strength to make the points. For had it not been for two very unfortunate fumbles of the Lehighs when the ball was near their own goal, the Tigers would not have scored so much. The game as a whole was an exhibition of fair football, not at all brilliant except in two instances when Mattis and Hillebrand executed runs for fifty and thirty yards respectively.

Princeton was nearly scored in the first half. Lehigh kicked off to Duncan, who immediately ran wide of his interference, but managed to run the ball back for fifteen yards before being downed. Then on the line up Mattis dropped back for a kick. Losey, who was in at centre, badly miscalculated the pass and sent the ball spinning through the air above Mattis's head. The Lehigh ends were quick to rush after the ball, but by great good luck Mattis fell on it and the Tigers "scored."

The line-up:

Princeton.	Position.	Lehigh.
Palmer, Roper	Left end	Scoville
Pell	Left tackle	Gladhill
Mills	Left guard	Payne
Losey	Centre	McCarthy
Edwards	Right guard	Bray
Hillebrand	Right tackle	Ross
Poe	Right end	Dornin
Duncan	Quarter back	James
McCord, Levick	Left half back	Chamberlain
Reiter, Burke	Right half back	Reese
Mattis	Full back	Lindley

Touchdowns—McCord, Reiter, Hillebrand. Goals from touchdowns—Mills, 2. Umpire—Mr. Andrus, Princeton. Referee—Mr. Oakeson, Lehigh. Linesman—Mr. Montgomery, Princeton; Gilbert, Lehigh. Time of halves—Fifteen minutes. Total —Princeton, 17; Lehigh, 0.

CHICAGO ELUDES WATCHERS.

Stagg Abandons Marshall Field as a Practice Place.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Oct. 25.—The Chicago University eleven began practice for the Pennsylvania game this afternoon, although there are still two days for work before the contest. Marshall Field was deserted all afternoon, with the exception of a lone punter and one or two men not fast enough for even the scrubs. At 3 o'clock Stagg took three teams, the regulars, substitutes, and the scrubs, away in omnibuses. This was an unexpected precaution to circumvent any scouting party that might have been sent in advance by the Quakers.

Thirty-three canvas-clad men filed across the Midway and to the campus and then to the gymnasium on a log trot at 6:30 o'clock. When Stagg and Coaches Gale and Herschberger arrived later, Stagg said it did not matter where they had been, except that there were acres of grass over which the men could run.

The regulars, W. Kennedy at quarter, Wellington at left half, and Henry at left end, were lined up against the scrubs and the substitutes against the Morgan Park Academy team. The regulars were given the ball for offensive practice against the scrubs, as well as doing defensive work. Stagg said they made good gains.

On defense, Capt. Kennedy got into the scrimmages in his old-time style. This is the first scrimmage work he has been given since he injured his knee, which stood the strain well. It is almost sure that he will be able to play through Saturday's game. The practice was so hard that all the men went to bed early last night without signal work in the gymnasium. Stagg said that in some parts of the work the team satisfied him, and in others not at all.

PENNSYLVANIA GOES TO CHICAGO.

Coaches Hope the Rest Will Put the Team in Good Condition.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Oct. 25.—The University of Pennsylvania football team left Philadelphia at noon to-day for Chicago and were given the most enthusiastic send-off ever accorded a Pennsylvania team. The students, nearly 2,000 in number, marched from the campus, headed by the student band, and awaited the arrival of the team at the railroad station. The latter arrived at the station just after the paraders had formed in line and the players had to march through a double line, nearly a block in length, of cheering students standing with heads uncovered. This demonstration, added to the improvement in the work of the team since the Lafayette game, has made the men confident of winning from Chicago.

There is a considerable lessening in the number of lame men, and the light practice of yesterday and the complete rest to-day will probably result in their going into the Chicago game in better condition than they have been at any time excepting at the beginning of the season. Light practice only will be indulged in to-morrow and Friday, giving the men still more time to recover from their three weeks of hard games. "Mike" Murphy and Dr. Charles Schoff are looking after the physical condition of the men, but both are of the opinion that this week of comparative relief from playing is just what is needed to put the team into good physical condition.

With the numerous injuries of the men, the development of team play has suffered badly, and this enforced idleness will not help it any, especially since the radical change made in the line-up last Monday, when McCracken was taken from guard to half back and Outland from the hospital to play quarter back. With two days' signal practice in Chicago the theoretical part of these changes will probably be perfected, but whether they will stand the test of a hard game is a question. McCracken at half back will be a sure ground-gainer, but his arm is still sore and his back strained so that he will not be as sound as he should be on Saturday. Outland does not handle the ball as cleanly as he might, and is also handicapped by a broken rib.

The question of left end is still undecided and will probably remain so until just before the game, with the chances in favor of Potter, who has improved to a marked degree in the past few days.

CORNELL DOES GOOD WORK.

'Varsity Team Makes Five Touchdowns Against the Scrubs.

Special to The New York Times.

ITHACA, N. Y., Oct. 25.—The 'Varsity team continued its good work of yesterday in the practice this afternoon. Five touchdowns were made against the scrubs in less than an hour, while the latter, with the ball in their possession, made but two gains; one of five yards through the line and the other on a pull from Coach Haughton.

The 'Varsity's first touch-down was made in about the time it takes to run across the field, only two plays being used. Walbridge caught the scrubs' kick-off, and ran with solid interference from the ten-yard line to the middle of the field. On the first line-up Morrison took the ball around the scrubs' right for a touch-down. The other scores were somewhat more difficult to obtain and closer formations were used occasionally and gains made through the scrubs' line. Big Bill Warner time and again plowed holes through the opposite guard and was followed by Morrison with the ball for ten or fifteen yard gains.

With the second team on the offensive, Warner was of equal use in breaking through to tackle the runner behind his line. On mass plays the 'Varsity's work in defense was invulnerable. The second team never made more than two or three yards in this way. The solidity of the first team's interference and the readiness with which it tore up the defense of the scrubs, raises a question as to the strength of a second team that could be easily handled. They had, however, to-day in their line-up Mason, '96, famous as a half back a few years ago, who played left half back for the second team, and was the only instrument of gain.

During the first part of the practice Caldwell and Warner played guard. They were replaced later by Tappan and Berry, respectively. Alexander and Folger, tackles, gave way to Young and Mueden. Tausig, right end, gave way to Cross. Morrison, Otis, and Walbridge were tried at half back. Young played quarter back until the last few minutes of practice, when he was replaced by Short. The substitutes are fairly strong for almost any position.

Princeton Freshmen Defeated.

PRINCETON, N. J., Oct. 25.—The Lawrenceville football team defeated the Princeton freshmen to-day at Lawrenceville by a score of 15 to 5. The features of the game were the tackling of McClave of Princeton and the heavy line hitting of Soper of Lawrenceville. Time of halves, 20 and 15 minutes.

Football Games Yesterday.

At Andover, Mass.—Boston College, 6; Phillips-Andover, 0.

At Amherst, Mass.—Amherst, 11; Bowdoin, 6.

At Williamstown, Mass.—Williams, 12; Trinity, 0.

At West Point—West Point, third class, 37; Peekskill Military Academy, 0.

BASEBALL FIELDING RECORDS.

Davis of New York Leads the Shortstops, with Dahlen of Brooklyn a Close Second.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 25.—The fielding records of players who took part in twenty or more championship baseball games have been compiled by President N. E. Young. The percentages of the players follow:

FIRST BASEMEN.

	P. C.		P. C.
Clarke, Pitts	.988	Everitt, Chicago	.975
O'Connor, St. L	.988	Doyle, N. Y	.975
Dillon, Pitts	.988	Kelly, Louisv	.972
Beckley, Cin	.987	Cassidy, B'n & W	.972
McGann, B'n & W	.986	Goeckel, Phila	.972
Tebeau, St. L	.986	Dilks, Phila	.971
Lachance, Balt	.985	Decker, L. & W	.971
Jennings, B'klyn	.984	Cooley, Phila	.969
Anderson, B'klyn	.983	Wills, Louisv	.964
Vaughan, Cin	.982	Schreckengost, Cle	.963
Crisham, Balt	.979	& St. L	.963
Tucker, Clev	.977	Bowerman, Pitts	.962
Tenney, Boston	.976	Wilson, N. Y	.962

SECOND BASEMEN.

Reitz, Pitts	.976	Keister, Balt	.945
Demont, Ch. & Ba	.966	McCormick, Chi	.944
McPhee, Cin	.958	Gleason, N. Y	.944
Quinn, Clev	.958	Bonner, Wash	.943
Connor, Cle	.958	Padden, Wash	.940
Lowe, Boston	.958	Childs, St. L	.938
Lajoie, Phila	.957	Stafford, Bos. & W	.935
Ritchie, Louisv	.957	Daly, B'klyn	.929
O'Brien, Ba. & Pit	.947	Dolan, Phila	.912
Steinfeldt, Cin	.947		

THIRD BASEMEN.

Cross, St. L. & Cle	.957	Williams, Pitts	.898
Collins, Boston	.952	Hyams, N. Y	.898
McGraw, Balt	.952	Steinfeldt, Cin	.894
Wallace, St. L	.932	Atherton, Wash	.887
Sullivan, Clev	.928	Casey, W. & B'n	.887
Irwin, Cin	.914	Grady, N. Y	.876
Wagner, Louisv	.907	Connor, Chi	.873
Leach, Louisv	.901	Wolverton, Chi	.871
Bradley, Chi	.901	Mercer, Wash	.853
Lauder, Phila	.900	Fultz, Balt	.838

SHORT STOPS.

Davis, N. Y	.944	Clingman, Louisv	.911
Dahlen, Chi. & B'n	.937	Magoon, Chi. & Bal	.909
Ely, Pitts	.932	Demontreville, Chi	.907
Corcoran, Cin	.929	and Baltimore	.914
Long, Boston	.928	Keister, Baltimore	.800
Lockhead, Cleve	.916	Shiebeck, Wash	.889
Wallace, St. Louis	.914	Elberfield, Cin	.889
Padden, Wash	.914	McKean, St. Louis	.888
Cross, Phila	.912	Leach, Louisville	.835

OUTFIELDERS.

Brodie, Baltimore	.982	Jones, Brooklyn	.946
Lange, Chicago	.981	Dexter, Chicago	.946
Blake, St. Louis	.979	O'Brien, N. Y	.944
Kelly, Brooklyn	.970	Miller, St. Louis	
Delehanty, Phila	.971	and Cincinnati	.940
Keeler, Brooklyn	.970	Tiernan, New York	.939
Stahl, Boston	.969	Fisher, Chicago	.939
Smith, Cincinnati	.969	McBride, Cincinnati	.937
Hamilton, Boston	.966	Hoy, Louisville	.936
Foster, New York	.966	Freeman, Washing	.934
Duffy, Boston	.964	Burkett, Cleveland	.934
Clarke, Louisville	.963	Burkett, St. Louis	.933
Dowd, Cleveland	.963	Mertes, Chicago	.929
McCarthy, Pittsb'g	.962	Heidrick, St. Louis	.928
Wagner, Louisville	.959	McAllister, Cleve	.927
Stenzel, Louisville	.958	Anderson, B'klyn	.927
and Cincinnati	.958	Beaumont, Pitts	.926
Crawford, Cincin	.958	O'Brien, Wash	.922
Chiles, Philadelphia	.956	Hartsell, Louisville	.921
Ryan, Chicago	.956	Holmes, Balt	.918
Thomas, Philadel	.956	Harley, Cleveland	.918
Stafford, Wash. and Boston	.955	Barry, Wash	.912
		McCreery, Pitts	.910
		Fleming, New York	.909
		Burrisht, Boston	.906
Selbach, Cincinnati	.950	Seybold, Cincinnati	.896
Van Haltren, N. Y	.949	Donlin, St. Louis	.891
Donovan, Pittsburg	.948	Sullivan, Cleveland	.886
Flick, Philadelphia	.947	Hemphill, Cleveland	
Sheckard, Baltimore	.947	and St. Louis	.883

CATCHERS.

Peitz, Cin	.955	Chance, Chi	.920
Zimmer, Chi. & Phila	.941	Clarke, Boston	.919
Farrell, B'n & W	.942	Robinson, Balt	.918
Kittridge, W. & L	.941	McFarland, Phila	.909
Donahue, Chi	.938	Powers, W. & L	.908
McGuire, B'n & W	.935	Wood, Cin	.904
Bergen, Boston	.931	Sugden, Clev	.897
Bowerman, Pitts	.930	Grady, N. Y	.894
Douglass, Phila	.928	Smith, Balt. & B	.888
O'Connor, St. L	.927	Schreckengost, Cle.	
Warner, N. Y	.925	& St. L	.883
Schriver, Pitts	.922	Duncan, Cle. & W	.879
Criger, St. L	.921	Wilson, N. Y	.862
Sullivan, Boston	.920		

New Baseball League to Meet Here.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 25.—George D. Schaefer, at the head of the baseball club that will represent St. Louis in the new American Association, said to-day that the postponed meeting will be held in New York on Saturday, Nov. 4, instead of Nov. 2, as previously announced. He added: "I have received advices from Boston, Providence, New York, Philadelphia, Washington, Baltimore, Chicago, Milwaukee, Detroit, and Toledo, and all these cities will have representatives at the meeting."

AMERICAN BICYCLE COMPANY.

General Business to be Conducted in This City—Prices for Wheels.

The American Bicycle Company has established its permanent offices in the Park Row Building, and yesterday issued a statement announcing that the general policy and direction of the various factories and selling departments will be conducted in New York, with a view to cutting down expenses. The various companies will form into groups, and one company of each group will, besides its own product, sell that of the other companies in the group. The prices adopted are $75 and $60 for chainless and $50, $40, $35, $30, and $25 on chain wheels, in addition to the regular juvenile lines.

Several of the factories owned by the company have experimented more or less with motor carriages. The experience and inventions developed from all of this preliminary work will be taken advantage of, one of the largest factories having been set apart for the exclusive manufacture of automobiles.

The Hidden Hero.

Mrs. A.—Ywed? What an uncommon name for a baby! Is it Swedish?

Mrs. Z.—No, indeed! Just read it backward. Isn't so bad, is it?—Chicago News.

THE RACING AT AQUEDUCT

Warrenton, Despite His Recent Revival of Form, Beaten by Wait Not.

WOES OF THE BOOKMAKERS

Bettors Take Advantage of a Mistake in Scratching Trillo and Much Grumbling Results.

When Warrenton beat Box at a mile and a sixteenth, after a long, hard drive through the stretch, at Aqueduct on Tuesday, he was thought by many to have returned to his old form. But that opinion was dissipated yesterday, when, in the fourth race, at a mile and an eighth, Wait Not beat him. Filon d'Or was the pacemaker at the start, and for half a mile it looked as if he would be the winner eventually, for Jenkins held him under wraps, and he rated along in front in a gallop. But King Barleycorn went up to him on the back stretch and then it looked as if Barleycorn would get away with the money; however, he also tired on the turn into the stretch, when Wait Not and Warrenton joined him, and he dropped back beaten. It resulted in a victory by a neck for Wait Not, for O'Connor rode him like a demon, and Clawson could not get his mount up.

There was a lot of grumbling among the bookmakers before the second race was run over the withdrawal of Trillo. Queen of Song was made the favorite at 4 to 5, and Trillo who had been scratched on the jockey board, but had by mistake been named as a starter on the bookmakers' slates, was made second choice.

A number of big bettors who knew that Trillo had been scratched, and who realized that the favorite's price would be much smaller when the fact became known, took the cream of the price offered and got their money on at 4 to 5. The announcement that Trillo had been scratched was made a few minutes later, and the bookmakers who had 4 to 5 for big sums began to grumble. There was a poll of the bookmakers in the Metropolitan Turf Association made to find whether or not all bets should be declared off, but it came to naught.

Queen of Song's price receded to less than 1 to 2, and she won easily from Rare Perfume.

The first race was not much more than an exercise gallop for Gaze. She was an even-money favorite, and would have been a prohibitive favorite if her true condition had been known.

Carbuncle was the medium of a big plunge in the second race, and a bad start, in which he got a lucky advantage, enabled him to win from The Amazon. Boland, on Uncle Josh, an added starter in this race, put up a very poor ride. His mount finished third, but with a good boy up Uncle Josh would probably have been first.

Starter Pettingill's work with the flag has been very poor since the meeting opened, but the start in the fifth race was the worst he has given yet. Maldstone was left at the post and Erwin managed to win the scramble by a neck from Ceylon.

The last race went to Pickwickian, who beat the 40-to-1 shot Miss Soak by three lengths.

The Summaries.

FIRST RACE.—For mares three years old and upward; selling allowances. Purse of $400, added to a subscription of $5 each, of which $70 to second and $30 to third. Three-quarters of a mile. Time—1:14 3-5.

1—Gaze, M. L. Hayman's ch. f., 3 years, by Falsetto-Glimpse, 108 pounds, even money and 1 to 4.....(Jenkins)
2—Caoutchouc, J. McGill's b. f., 3, 105, 20 to 1 and 8 to 1.....(Dangman)
3—Theory, E. L. Graves's b. f., 3, 105, 4 to 1.....(O'Connor)

Matanza, 105, 3 to 1, (Wilson;) Sweet Caporal, 106, 10 to 1, (Bullman,) and Florence Clark, 105, 30 to 1, (Boland,) also ran and finished in the order named.

Won easily by three lengths; a head between second and third.

SECOND RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling allowances. Purse of $400, added to a subscription of $5 each, of which $70 to the second and $30 to the third. One mile and a sixteenth. Time—1:49 1-5.

1—Queen of Song, W. J. Smith's br. f., 3 years, by Esher-Sonata, 95 pounds, 1 to 2 and out.....(O'Connor)
2—Rare Perfume, J. Underwood's b. c., 3, 95, 7 to 2 and 2 to 5.....(Wilson)
3—Lady of the West, J. C. Ferris, Jr.'s, ch. f., 4, 107, 8 to 1.....(Boland)

4—Holland, P. V. Alexandre's ch. c., 3, 87, 20 to 1.....(Phelan)

Won easily by half a length; ten lengths between second and third.

THIRD RACE.—For two-year-olds which have not won $400. Purse of $400, added to a subscription of $5 each, of which $70 to second and $30 to third. Five and a half furlongs. Time—1:09 4-5.

1—Carbuncle, J. Healey's b. g., by Stuyvesant-Garnet, 111 pounds, 7 to 5 and 1 to 2.....(Clawson)
2—The Amazon, W. Keyes's b. f., 111, 6 to 1 and 2 to 1.....(O'Connor)
3—Uncle Josh, S. Demiel's b. c., 104, 8 to 1.....(Boland)

Sidney Lucas, 114, 6 to 1, (Moody;) Jucoma, 114, 20 to 1, (Wilson;) Diffidence, 111, 15 to 1, (Jenkins;) Daily Report, 114, 7 to 1, Lewis's Pan Puk Keewis, 107, 20 to 1, (Bullman;) Manitoban, 114, 7 to 1, (Cunninghan;) Pincher, 107, 100 to 1, (McGann,) and Neponset, 114, 100 to 1, (Romanelli,) also ran and finished in the order named.

Won in a drive by a length; a neck between second and third.

FOURTH RACE.—Handicap for three-year-olds and upward. Purse of $500, added to a subscription of $5 each, for horses not declared, of which $70 to the second and $30 to the third. One mile and an eighth. Time—1:55.

1—Wait Not, J. H. Carr's ch. c., 3 years, by Fonso-Walt Awhile, 97 pounds, 8 to 1 and 4 to 5.....(O'Connor)
2—Warrenton, W. L. Oliver's b. c., 4, 104, 6 to 5 and 1 to 2.....(Clawson)
3—Lotharlo, G. E. Smith's b. c., 97, 10 to 1.....(Wilson)

Filon d'Or, 100, 8 to 1, (Jenkins,) and King Barleycorn, 113, 5 to 1, (Keenan,) also ran and finished in the order named.

Won in a drive by a neck; six lengths between second and third.

FIFTH RACE.—For two-year-olds; selling allowances. Purse of $400, added to a subscription of $5 each, of which $70 to second and $30 to third. About seven furlongs. Time—1:28½.

1—Erwin, H. T. Griffin's ch. c., by His Highness-Vega, 107 pounds, 4 to 1 and 8 to 5..(Wilson)
2—Ceylon, E. W. Heffner's br. g., 99, 11 to 5 and 1 to 5.....(O'Connor)
3—Midwood, G. B. Morris's ch. c., 104, even money.....(Bullman)

Decimal, 90, 30 to 1, (Brennan;) Dear Heart, 94, 50 to 1, (Lawler,) and *Maidstone, 101, 12 to 1, (Boland,) also ran and finished in the order named.

*Left at the post.

Won in a drive by a neck; a head between second and third.

SIXTH RACE.—For maidens three years old and upward. Purse of $400, added to a subscription of $5 each, of which $70 to second and $30 to third. One mile and seventy yards. Time —1:50.

1—Pickwickian, J. E. McDonald's b. c., 3 years, by Hayden Edwards-Emma Pickwick, 110 pounds, 8 to 5 and 3 to 5.....(Jenkins)
2—Miss Soak, M. J. Daly's br. f., 4, 107, 40 to 1 and 12 to 1.....(J. Daly)
3—St. Simonian, T. H. Ryan's b. c., 4, 110, 9 to 5.....(Bullman)

Havelock, 110, 4 to 1, (Wilson;) Lady Harriet, 107, 20 to 1, (Cunningham;) Daniel Quip, 107, 40 to 1, (Collins;) Bay Blue, 110, 20 to 1, (Hennessy;) Laudeman, 107, 100 to 1, (Cobb,) and Curio, 107, 10 to 1, (Dangman,) also ran and finished in the order named.

Won easily by three lengths; a head between second and third.

The Card for To-day.

FIRST RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward. Three-quarters of a mile.

Pounds.		Pounds.
Concord	109	Midlight	100
Tremargo	107	Buffoon	100
Ben Hadad	107	Dogilda	100
Our Gertie	106	Mazarle	100
The Pride	105	Brisk	100
Limelight	105	Belle of Holmdel	100
Impanator	105	Mr. Kaltenbach	98
Vertigo	104	Satin Slipper	95
Tinge	103	Sparrow Wing	95

SECOND RACE.—For maiden two-year-olds. About seven furlongs.

Sir Guy	104	Dr. Fannie	98
La Vega	104	Liebe	98
Kindred	101	Hand and Glove	98
Hop Brook	101	Tendril	98
Uncle Josh	101	Mat Simpson	96
Robert Metcalf	101	Armor	96
Male Hanlon	101	Elsie Skip	93
Royal Sterling	101		

THIRD RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward. One mile and seventy yards.

The Woman	106	Domineer	100
Kilt	105	Lindula	99
The Gardner	104	Weller	98
Alvarado II	103	Tabouret	98
Pins	103	Bettie Grey	94
St. Lorenzo	102	Vioris	93
Larva	102	Tyran	92
Vice Regal	101	Ordeal	90

FOURTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward. One mile and a sixteenth.

Charentus	118	Standing	107
Kinnikinic	117	Elfin Conig	104
Trillo	114	Dr. Eichberg	95
Filon d'Or	111	Sensational	93
McMeekin	111		

FIFTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward. One mile and a quarter.

Trillo	111	Julius Caesar	106
Free Lance	109	Bangor	98
Maurice	107	Leando	93

SIXTH RACE.—For two-year-olds. Three-quarters of a mile.

Elfin Conig	115	Armor	100
Olea	109	Big Gun	98
Magic Light	103	Ciales	95
Kamara	102		

Racing Results at Oakland.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 25.—The races at Oakland to-day resulted as follows:

FIRST RACE.—Six furlongs; selling. Wilmeter, 107 pounds, (Thorpe,) 3 to 1, won; My Dear, 93, (Coburn,) 6 to 1, second; Shannonette, 98, (Henry,) 8 to 1, third. Time—1:16¼. Commercial Traveler, Don Valle, Joe, Starling, Charles Lebel, Ricardo, Sylvan Lass, Alaska, and Prince A., also ran. San Carlos left at post.

SECOND RACE.—Six furlongs; purse. Southern Girl, 91 pounds, (J. Ranch,) 1 to 3, won; Satsuma, 110, (J. Ward,) 2 to 1, second; Modwena, 112, (J. Woods,) 25 to 1, third. Time—1:15. Bamboulla also ran.

THIRD RACE.—Six furlongs; selling. Plan, 104 pounds, (T. Walsh,) 8 to 5, won; Sybaris, 104, (J. Ward,) 3 to 1, second; Sallie Goodwin, 110, (Bozeman,) 6 to 1, third. Time—1:14½. Indra, Be Happy, Lona Marie, Coda, Chihuahua, and Sheliac also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—Mile and a sixteenth; selling. Forte, 97 pounds, (J. Ward,) 7 to 5, won; Donator, 104, (J. Woods,) 2½ to 1, second; Ranier, 95, (J. Ranch,) 2 to 1, third. Time—1:48¾. P. A. Finnegan and Una Colorado also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—Seven furlongs. Bathos, 111 pounds, (Ruiz,) 5 to 1, won; Bit of Fashion, 108, (Thorpe,) 6 to 5, second; Princess Zeka, 101, (J. Ward,) 6 to 5, third. Time—1:28¾. Three starters.

SIXTH RACE.—Selling; one mile. Rosinante, 105 pounds, (J. Ward,) 6 to 5, won; Montallade, 93, (Johnson,) 15 to 1, second; Moriel, 105, (J. Woods,) 3 to 1, third. Time—1:41¾. Ringmaster, Billy McCloskey, Marplot, Whitcomb, and Dare II. also ran.

SLOAN IN WINNING FORM.

Rides Three Firsts at Newmarket Yesterday—Reiff Also Wins.

LONDON, Oct. 25.—At the Newmarket-Houghton meeting to-day Tod Sloan won the Newmarket Second Welter Handicap with My Lady's Maid. Sea Fog, ridden by Martin, was second, and Nil Desperandum was third. The betting was 10 to 1 against My Lady's Maid and 6 to 1 against Sea Fog.

The New Nursery Plate was captured by Bournebridge, with L. Reiff up. Lucania, ridden by J. Reiff, finished second. Sloan rode Perdicus and was unplaced among eighteen starters. The betting was 10 to 1 against Burnebridge, 7 to 1 against Lucania, and 8 to 1 against Perdicus.

Sloan brought Lutella home first in the race for the Cheveley Stakes.

The Cambridgeshire Stakes were won by Irish Ivy. Airs and Graces, ridden by L. Reiff, was second and Mazeppa finished third. Sloan had the mount on Sly Fox, but was unplaced among twenty-five starters. The betting was 100 to 9 against Airs and Graces and 100 to 7 against Sly Fox.

The Subscription Stakes were won by Chinook, with Sloan in the saddle. There were only three starters. The betting was 5 to 2 against Chinook.

EMPIRE CITY TROTTING CLUB.

Two Favorites in the Four Events Came in First—Betting Lively, Classes Slow.

The four days' Autumn meeting of the Empire City Trotting Club began yesterday with about 1

LONELINESS CAUSES SUICIDE.

First Separation from His Wife Leads to the Self-Destruction of De Witt C. Knox.

De Witt C. Knox, sixty-three years old, for many years an employe of the Brewster Carriage Company, at Forty-eighth Street and Broadway, committed suicide early yesterday morning in his apartments in the Marion, at 415 West Forty-eighth Street, by taking carbolic acid and laudanum. It is believed that loneliness and grief, caused by the realization that he had departed from his usual custom of abstemiousness, impelled the man to the act.

Knox and his wife lived alone in their apartments, and were devoted to each other. It is said that in the thirty-five years they had been married they were never separated until recently, when Mrs. Knox went on a visit to her two sons, who live in Rome, N. Y., where the father formerly resided and where he was married.

About a week ago Mrs. Knox expressed a desire to visit her two sons in Rome, and her husband at once fell in with the idea, although it gave him a wrench to be separated from her even for a short time. He saw her safely installed in a train at the Grand Central Station, and when he returned home his friends, who occasionally dropped in to see him and his wife, noticed that he seemed much depressed in spirits.

His listlessness was noticed at the factory, where he occupied a responsible position, and his fellow-employes tried to cheer him. Brooding led him to drink, and it is said that for the first time in the knowledge of those who knew him Mr. Knox drank to excess.

Opposite the apartments occupied by the Knoxes lives a Mr. Donohue, who had known the couple for years. He saw that Mr. Knox was not taking care of himself, and remonstrated with him. The man said that loneliness had driven him to drink. Mr. Knox handed Mr. Donohue a key to his flat, and asked the latter to drop in to see him, as he feared something might happen. Mr. Donohue went into the Knox flat last night, and the sight that greeted him made him panic-stricken. Mr. Knox lay on the bed, breathing heavily and groaning, and beside him on a chair the visitor saw two bottles, one of which had contained laudanum and the other carbolic acid. It was evident that the man had partaken of both. Mr. Donohue tried to get a statement from his friend, but all he could say was, "Send for Gene." Eugene Knox is another son of the dead man, and lives in Union Hill, N. J.

Mr. Donohue was so excited by the events that had occurred that he immediately telephoned to the younger Mr. Knox, and it was not until his arrival that a doctor was sent for. Dr. E. G. Mason of 213 West Seventy-fifth Street responded, and used the dying man antidotes that seemed for the time to relieve him. He left orders that these should be continued, especially a preparation made of the whites of eggs to neutralize the carbolic acid, but shortly after 2 o'clock Mr. Knox refused to take or could not take any more of the medicine prescribed for him. The physician was again summoned, but when he arrived the man was dead.

A telegram was sent to Rome, summoning Mrs. Knox and the two sons living there to New York. Mr. Knox is said to have amassed a considerable competence, having been in the employ of the Brewster Company for twenty years. It was said there yesterday that there was nothing in his relations with the company that would have impelled him to such an act.

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS.

SHARP ADVANCE IN STEEL RAILS

Consumers Must Pay a Greatly Increased Price in Future.

PITTSBURG, Oct. 25.—The American Manufacturer in its issue to-morrow will say:

"It is understood that the mills making steel rails combined, and notified the railroad interests of the country that prices would be advanced and that the railroads could cover all their wants at $33 per ton. Nearly every railroad in the country came in with orders, and an aggregate of 1,500,000 tons of rails was ordered at the above price for delivery in 1900.

"The price was then raised by rail makers as follows: For standard sections, in lots from 100 to 200 tons, $37; carload lots, $38, and less than carload lots, $40. Light rails, from 25 to 50 pounds per yard, $38 per ton. All the prices quoted are free on board at Pittsburg mills.

"The importance of this can scarcely be realized. The total sales aggregate about $50,000,000. This means that about one-sixth of the total steel output for 1900 will be consumed in the manufacture of rails. This does not include the orders placed by the Russian Government some time ago, together with other orders, which will make the aggregate tonnage in rails next year much more than has already been ordered. This fixes it beyond all peradventure that prices of iron and steel for 1900 will be considerable higher than prevailing figures."

New Haven and Derby Elects Officers.

NEW HAVEN, Oct. 25.—The annual stockholders' meeting of the New Haven and Derby Railroad Company was held in this city to-day. The meeting was merely a matter of form, for the election of a Board of Directors. There was no change in the Directorate, and the following comprise the board: J. Pierpont Morgan and William Rockefeller, New York; Charles P. Clark, John M. Hall, William E. Barnett, S. E. Merwin, and N. D. Sperry, New Haven; Franklin Farrell and Thomas Wallace, Ansonia. The Directors elected John M. Hall President, Charles P. Clark Vice President, William E. Barnett Secretary, and C. E. Robinson Treasurer.

New York Railroads Consolidate.

ALBANY, Oct. 25.—The agreement to consolidate was filed this morning with the Secretary of State by the Directors of the New York and Northwestern Railway Company and the Long Island Electric Railway Company. The first named has a capital stock of $1,500,000 and the second $600,000. The corporate name of the consolidated companies will be the New York and North Shore Railway Company, and its capital $2,100,000. The Directors are William H. Shelmerdine of Whitestone, N. Y.; Charles A. Porter of Philadelphia, William F. Hogan of Brooklyn, Jacob R. Beetem, Rudolph McCabe, and William E. Stewart of New York City.

Big Four Road Chooses Directors.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 25.—The stockholders of the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis Railway, "Big Four," to-day re-elected the following Directors: George T. Bliss, H. McK. Twombly, J. B. Layng, and F. W. Vanderbilt. There were 63,455 preferred and 158,164 common stock shares represented. No one was elected to succeed the late Cornelius Vanderbilt. The board will meet in New York Nov. 14 to organize.

Massachusetts Central's President.

BOSTON, Oct. 25.—At a meeting of stockholders of the Massachusetts Central Railroad to-day, at which 18,675 shares were represented, the old Board of Directors was re-elected, with the exception of President Samuel H. Aldrich and W. T. Sweet, who declined to serve. Their places in the Directorate are to be filled later. The Directors elected Robert S. Bradley as President.

PLANK'S FALL BROKERS' SIGNAL.

An Awkward Carpenter Forestalls New Stock Exchange Chairman.

McPherson Kennedy, the newly elected Chairman of the New York Stock Exchange, entered on his duties yesterday. At two minutes before the opening hour, 10 o'clock, he was on the rostrum, gavel in hand, prepared to bring it down with a smack and start the business of the day. This always is in full force before the echo of the gave, stroke dies away, especially, as was the case yesterday morning, when the market is broad and active and the brokers go on the floor with many orders to transact. There was, as usual, a little horseplay and chatting.

In a telephone inclosure was a carpenter who was hurrying to finish a job. A boy told him he was in the way, and would have to return at the close of 'Change. He had with him a long and heavy plank, and he hurried to leave and was awkward in managing the plank. This resulted in his falling to the floor with a bang. The noise was mistaken for the fall of the gavel, and in an instant trading was in full blast. Nothing could have stopped it, and Chairman Kennedy will try to have a start on the nick of time to-day.

WOLFE TONE BEFORE PARNELL.

A Correspondent Calls Lord Mayor Tallon's Mission a Personal Venture of Mr. Redmond's.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

An item of news which appeared exclusively in THE TIMES on Sunday last from Savannah, Ga., was most encouraging, and gave assurance to the true friends of Ireland that the Irish-Americans of Savannah are in full accord with the wants and aspirations of the mother country in declining to invite Lord Mayor Tallon and Mr. Redmond to visit that city in the interest of Mr. Redmond's personal mission under the guise of undertaking to erect a monument to Parnell.

Substantially the news item was that the worthy, well-meaning, but misguided Mayor of that city called a meeting, and only two Irishmen responded, Mr. P. J. O'Connor and other representative and prominent citizens giving as a reason for not inviting Mr. Redmond that he did not represent Irish sentiment in his Parnell Monument mission to this country, while a monument to Wolfe Tone, the founder of the Society of United Irishmen and the soul of the memorable struggle for Irish independence in 1798, remains incomplete after the lapse of a century.

It was seventeen to twenty years after the death of the great O'Connell before a movement was made by a united people to erect a monument to his memory. No one denies the right to honor the memory of Parnell by a fitting monument, but the Irish people are almost unanimous in objecting to Mr. Redmond's movement in the matter as being only sectional, premature, and inopportune.

It is therefore deplorable that the cause of Ireland, made sacred by centuries of suffering and sacrifice, should be misrepresented as it was at the Academy of Music in this city on Sunday evening last by Lord Mayor Tallon of Dublin and J. E. Redmond, M. P. They appealed for funds in the name of the Irish people, without their authority or any pressing necessity, as can be seen in all the Irish papers to hand, with the single exception of Mr. Redmond's own organ, The Independent, and as a matter of record in those papers the Lord Mayor and Mr. Redmond left the Irish capital on this mission amid the groans and hisses of their countrymen in general and the orthodox Nationalists in particular.

Nevertheless, all honor to those who generously contributed on Sunday night, because they did so, no doubt, in the belief that they were serving the cause of Ireland instead of injuring it by helping to maintain a faction with Mr. Redmond at its head.

Moreover, it is beneath the justice and dignity of the Irish people to send any one on a mission for funds to this country without great urgency on the eve of our elections, compelling those who may be seeking public favors, and entitled to them, to contribute more than they could perhaps afford and thus cool the ardor of those who might be otherwise warm friends of our cause in this great Republic, which has never yet denied us its aid and encouragement in our long struggle for self-government.

No doubt the Lord Mayor from the Irish capital was a great attraction on Sunday evening, with his chain of office around his neck, which had better be left behind, as it might be regarded by the critical as emblematic of the chain of his country's involuntary subjugation, or, to be more exact, the chain of faction worn by the chief promoters of the meeting while in addressed.

During last year a famine existed in the greater part of Ireland and the result of the appeal to their friends in America through The Irish World for funds to save their people from perishing by hunger was that from $50,000 to $75,000 was contributed by the people of this country without special appeal or demand on his followers. But it is not yet too late for Mr. Redmond to redeem the past and turn his great ability to uniting instead of dividing the Irish people, as Parnell would do if living. One undertaking at a time. The Wolfe Tone Monument is first on the programme, as well as monuments to other martyrs and heroes of 1798.

"But the old man, who saw I was mourning there, said,
'We've come, Sir, to weep where young Wolfe Tone is laid,
And we're going to raise him a monument, too—
A plain one, yet fit for the simple and true.'"

Duty to the cause of Ireland is too frequently a personal sacrifice, and it is in this spirit I request space in your valued columns for the foregoing remarks, that the true sentiment and aspirations of the Irish people may not be misunderstood through the action of perhaps well-meaning but misguided or misled patriotism.

J. B. MURPHY.

New York, Oct. 25, 1899.

Mayor Tallon at the Catholic Club.

Daniel Tallon, Lord Mayor of Dublin, and John E. Redmond, member of Parliament, were the guests of honor last night at a reception in the Catholic Club, 112 Central Park South. The attendance numbered about 500. Among the guests were Mr. and Mrs. Judge Morgan J. O'Brien, Mrs. O'Brien, Judge J. A. O'Gorman, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas O'Reilly, Miss Kate Kelly, ex-Judge Joseph F. Daly, Edward O'Flaherty, Miss O'Flaherty, M. H. Haggerty, the Misses Haggerty, Mr. and Mrs. M. T. T. Mannion, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph R. Day, Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Coskley, E. J. O'Shaughnessey, Thomas O'Shea, the Misses O'Shea, and Lawrence E. Murray.

REPORT OF NAVAL ENGINEER.

Admiral Melville Discusses the Needs of His Department.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 25.—The three leading features of the annual report of Admiral Melville, Engineer in Chief of the Navy, are the chapters devoted to personnel, to the merits of electric versus steam machinery, and to the proposition to consolidate the Naval Construction Bureau. The general lessons of the war, it is said, were in no way indicative of any desirable change in the machinery of our ships with the exception of increasing the evaporating plants and the adoption with all practicable and economical promptness of the water-tube type of boilers.

Admiral Melville expresses his inability to see indications of the benefit to the navy which was expected to result from the operations of the Personnel bill.

An important chapter in the report deals with the scope of work now executed by the Bureau of Steam Engineering, which is set out in order to combat the proposition to amalgamate the construction bureaus of the Navy Department. He says that not only is the trend of modern mechanical work in all branches toward increased specialization, but the wisdom of such a trend is not questioned by the leading talent in the outside world of constructive work.

The Steam Engineering Bureau has finally arrived at the conclusion that it is a mistaken policy to carry so far along the practice of driving the auxiliary machinery of ships by electricity, and the present report presents a strong line of reasoning to support it.

IDLE JUDGES; CASES WAITING.

Curious State of the Court Calendars to be Investigated.

The Molineux case, which is to be tried in the Criminal Branch of the Supreme Court next month, will block the calendar and prevent a large number of murder cases from being tried during that term of court.

There are twenty-eight murder cases on the docket for trial in the Criminal Branch of the Supreme Court and the Court of General Sessions. It is expected that the case against Molineux will occupy the attention of one branch of the court for eight or ten weeks.

It is said that the Judges of the Court of General Sessions will be called upon by the Mazet Investigation Committee to tell why it is that but one of their number tries murder cases, and that District Attorney Gardiner will be asked to explain why it is that he assigns murder cases only to the one Judge.

Answer to a Correspondent.

"W. K."—The Iowa is a larger battleship than the Indiana Both are of steel and both were built at Philadelphia. The Iowa's displacement is 11,340 tons; length, 360 feet; beam, 72 feet 3 inches; draught, 26 feet 10 inches; indicated horse power, 12,105; armament, four 12-inch, eight 8-inch, six 4-inch quick-firing, twenty 6-pounders, four 1-pounder, and four Maxim guns and four torpedo tubes. The Indiana's displacement is 10,288 tons; length, 348 feet; beam, 69 feet 3 inches; draught, 27 feet 2 inches; indicated horse power, 9,738; armament, four 13-inch, eight 8-inch, four 6-inch quick-firing, twenty 6-pounder quick-firing, and seven 1-pounder guns and two torpedo tubes. The Iowa is the swifter of the two, her speed being 17.1 knots and that of the Indiana 15.5 knots.

FAVORS COTTON WAREHOUSES.

John E. Searles Prepares a Paper Advocating the Storage System.

A paper prepared by President John E. Searles of the American Cotton Company was read yesterday at the Cotton Growers' Convention at Atlanta, Ga. The writer dwelt at length on the waste and loss which the cotton grower now has to face before marketing his product, and advocated the "roundlap" bale as the most economical. When cotton had been put up in a form most convenient for storing, he thought it would inevitably follow that packages of the commodity would "be purchased by the mills in this country and by the spinners abroad and held in warehouses convenient to the point of production until they are needed for consumption."

Mr. Searles added: "Having been carefully classed and the samples retained, there is no reason why these bales may not be stored indefinitely for account of the mills, with entire assurance as to the quality of the cotton they have on hand subject to call, and be drawn upon as required. Such cotton, graded and insured and protected by a proper warehouse certificate, will make as good collateral for loans as the best railroad stocks in Wall Street, and the entire financial resources of the country will be available for its handling.

"I am told by competent local authorities that before a comprehensive system of cotton warehouses can be instituted there must be in some of the States a change in the laws for the better protection of warehouse certificates. If this be true nothing can be more important to the cotton growers than that prompt action be had in this regard, for once cotton is delivered to a warehouse and a negotiable receipt issued for it, there should be no power to question the validity of such a receipt. Its title to ownership should be absolute and complete. Otherwise it can never be a first-class collateral for loans.

"In informal discussion of the subject with dealers who have been many years in the business, I have been told that the scheme of local warehouses is impracticable on the ground that the amount of cotton stored would not warrant the expense of building and maintaining the warehouse, let alone the expense of classing and guaranteeing the receipts. From what I know, however, of the temper of the mill owners, and the assurance I have received from foreign spinners who have unhesitatingly expressed themselves in favor of purchasing and holding in local warehouses cotton until required, I believe this would furnish a great part of the business for such warehouses. In the next place, my observation and the testimony of many wise men go to show that the producers are themselves naturally bulls in the cotton market, and that they could be disposed to hold for their own account in warehouses at least a considerable portion of the crop until it was required for consumption. Again, the interests of the transportation companies would be all in the line of local warehouses, inasmuch as this would admit of the hauling of the cotton during the entire year instead of forcing its handling in four or five months."

FEDERAL COURTS.

United States Supreme Court.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 25.—Supreme Court of the United States:

62—Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway Company, petitioner, vs. C. H. Bosworth, receiver, &c., et al.; 63—The Huntting Elevator Company, petitioner, vs. C. H. Bosworth, receiver, &c., et al.; 64—Jacob Rau, petitioner, vs. C. H. Bosworth, receiver, et al., and 66—C. H. Bosworth, receiver, &c., petitioner, vs. the Carr Ryder and Adler Company.—Argument concluded by Buford Wilson for Bosworth, receiver, &c., et al.

105—C. P. Huntington, special receiver, appellant, vs. John B. Laidley et al.—Death of John B. Laidley, one of the defendants, suggested and the appearance of W. K. Cowden, administrator, &c., as a party defendant in error in this cause filed and entered, on motion of Holmes Conrad for the administrator.

65—The City of New Orleans et al., appellants, vs. Mary G. T. Stempel et al.—Argued by F. C. Zacharie for the appellants and by E. Howard McCaleb for the appellees.

67—John F. Maloney, appellant, vs. O. H. Adsit.—Argument commenced by L. T. Michener for the appellant and continued by S. M. Stocklager for the appellee.

Call for Thursday: 67, 69, 71, 72, 76, 77, 79, and 80.

Calendar for Thursday, Oct. 26.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Wallace, Lacombe, and Shipman, JJ.—Opens at 11 A M. in Room 124, Post Office Building.

Jury calendar.
9—Lanier vs. Powell.
66—Theobold vs. A. & S. Henry Co.
73—Gazzam vs. Simpson.
103—Gale vs. Chase Nat. Bank.
112—Cassidy vs. Met. St. Railway.
114—Dwyer vs. Nixon.
133—Moore vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
134—Williams vs. Leland.
136—Whelan vs. Manhattan Ry. Co.
140—Slaughter vs. La Compagnie Francaise des Cables Telegraphique.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Coxe, J.—Opens in Room 47, Post Office Building, at 11 A. M. Equity calendar.

88—Montgomery vs. McDermott.
40—Same vs. Perkins.
41—Same vs. McDermott.
42—Thomson-Houston E. Co. vs. Bullock.
52—Same vs. same.
58—Consol. Store Service Co. vs. Siegel-Cooper Co.
60—Hildreth vs. Sparks Mfg. Co.
67—Societe Fabriques vs. Lueders.
72—Water vs. Vassar College.
73—Same vs. Ambler.
74—Same vs. Shearer.
77—Berwind vs. Canadian Pacific Ry.
76—Am. Elec. Novelty Co. vs. Acme Elec. Lamp Co.
39—Ratjens Comp. Co. vs. Holzapels Comp. Co.
27—Kirsheedt Mfg. Co. vs. Naday.
28—Same vs. Adler.
Issues at law in suits at law.
5—Gaild vs. Equitable Life Assurance Co.
6—Miller vs. Fidelity & Casualty Co.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Brown, J.—Opens at 11 A. M. in Room 66, Post Office Building. In admiralty.

180—Barney D. Boat Co. vs. Ferryboat Clinton.
184—Jameson vs. Ferryboat Chicago.
187—Grimes vs. Robert Burnett.
147—Cox vs. Crowe.
170—Sheehy vs. Barden Tower.
197—Gusperte vs. Buena Ventura.
121—Atlas SS. Co. vs. Columbia Land Co.
190—Central R. R. of N. J. vs. Tug W. B. Flint.
110—Wrightman vs. Coro & La Villa R. R.
164—In re Three Bros.
200—Jacobson vs. Rankin.

STATE COURTS.

Court of Appeals.

To-day's calendar: 155, 157, 159, 161, and 952.

New York Calendars—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—For the hearing of appeals from City Court and Municipal Courts.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Bookstaver, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions.

1—Matter of Pratt.
2—Potter vs. Wilbur.
3—Haberman vs. First.
4—Bean vs. Clausen.
5—Lipscher vs. Lipscher.
6—Matter of D. 138th St.
7—Matter of Barsotti.
8—Matter of Meek.
9—Dougherty vs. Washington Life Ins. Co.
10—Williamson vs. Williamson.
11—Doyle vs. Doyle.
12—Harsald vs. U. S. of Mexico, &c.
13—People, &c. vs. Devoe.
14—Quinn vs. Quinn.
15—Matter of Feist.
16—Washington vs. Seaman's Bank for Savings.
17—Inter-State Adv. Co. vs. Peters.
18—Ellinger vs. Corn.
19—Matter of Ross.
20—Armeny vs. Boldo.
21—Day vs. Dow.
22—Guaranty Trust Co. vs. Birdseye.
23—Hamlin vs. Moore.
24—Matter of Haines Brothers.
25—Duclos vs. Benner.
26—Brown vs. Brown.
27—Matter of Pitcher.
28—Sturzman vs. N. Y. Cub Co.
29—Kahn vs. Bleier.
30—Crossett vs. Carleton.
31—Long vs. Clary & Long Co.
32—Matter of Mechemer.
33—Fleischman vs. Block.
34—Wool vs. Brewster.
35—Brewster vs. Mc-Laughlin.
36—Miller vs. Miles.
37—Sun Printing & Pub. Assn. vs. Delaney.
38—Hooper vs. Empire City Subway Co.
39—Landau vs. Landau.
40—Ulman vs. Tenges.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Scott, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III.—Russell, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear. Motions.

1—Dunckiee vs. Butler.
2—In re Wendover Av.
3—McIntosh vs. McIntosh.
4—Manhattan Ry. Co. vs. Schmitt.
5—Same vs. Ammon. Demurrers.
1102—Bates vs. Crawford.
1134—Richter vs. Green.
1118—Jones vs. Brown. Preferred causes.
3956—Lowry vs. Farmers' Loan & Trust Co.
3832—Pope vs. Levy.
3884—Abbott vs. Menken.
3736—Whitehead vs. Ely.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Day calendar. To be called in Part IV. Room at 10:30 A. M. Cases will be assigned to the several parts of Special Term for trial.

3693—Merrill vs. Merrill.
3477—Bryce vs. Goldbacher.
2244—Am. Forcite Powder Co. vs. Mayor, &c.
1211—Rodgers vs. same.
3089—Goepel vs. Lesnouski.
3695—Bates vs. Virolet.
3759—Cain vs. Stoddard.
3776—Keating vs. Stein.
3841—Barnum vs. Barnum.
5845—Jackson vs. Stein.
3873—Bondery Bank vs. Bernstein.
3889—Connolly vs. Craft
3288—Loring vs. Schreyer.
3448—Schaide vs. Schaide.
2806—Lanferty vs. Met. Reserve Fund Life Assn.
3948—Troscher vs. Cosgrove.
3428—Rafferty vs. Schneider.
3770—Wagner vs. Sullivan.

Highest number reached in regular call on general calendar, 4006.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part IV.—Beach, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part V.—Beekman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VI.—Truax, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VII.—Giegerich, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Elevated railroad cases. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—(Criminal Term.)—Fursman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys McIntyre, O'Reilly, and Schwarskopf for the People.

1—Thomas McGrath.
2—Marcellus H. Barlatti.
3—Morris Weiss.
4—James Troy.
5—Charles D. Lattimer, John J. Murphy.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—McAdam, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases will be sent from this calendar to Trial Term, Part XII., for trial. Calendar clear. Preferred causes.

11301—Lott vs. Clason.
11051—Shea vs. Barnett.
10757—Zborowski vs. The Warwick.
10686—Browning vs. Tewkesbury.
11119—Frank vs. Wallace
9902—Aldhous vs. Wilmore.
10878—Pres., &c., of the Manhattan Co. vs. Colton.
10622—Elias vs. Schmitt
10646—McCall vs. Koster, Bial & Co.
10704—Hildebrand vs. Burrows.
10448—De Voe vs. Julian.
11156—Nelson vs. Sackariassen.
11117—Sloman vs. Aaron.
11251—Knight vs. Pickhardt.
9283—Slattery vs. Morning Journal Assn.
7984—Kelly vs. Dodge.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day calendar.—To be called in Part III. Room at 10:15 A. M. Cases will be sent from this calendar to Trial Term, Parts III. and IV. for trial.

1534—Cahn vs. Cahn.
3578—Ross vs. Dininny.
5094—Borro vs. Kearney.
2173—Bunker Contracting Co. vs. Scribner.
4412—Fox vs. Manhattan Ry. Co.
3821—Chalaz vs. Met. St. Ry Co.
2472—Cassidy vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
5139—Burlando vs. Mayor, &c.
5418—Noonan vs. Obermeyer & Liebman.
5422—Schnepp vs. Sullivan.
1947—Lipsohn vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.

Highest number reached in regular call on general calendar, 6801.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Fitzgerald, J.—Opens at 10:15 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—Andrews, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part V., VI., and XI.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day calendar.—To be called in Trial Term, Part VII. Room, at 10:30 A. M. Cases will be sent from this calendar to Trial Term, Parts VII., VIII., IX., and X., for trial.

Inquest, 5349—Thompson vs. Shelley.
Inquest, 5604—Williams vs. Knick. R. Imp. Co.
5099—Iris vs. Heller.
5132—Lennon vs. Thorn.
5132—Borland vs. McIntyre.
3656—Hoffman vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
5283—Hartley vs. Hawes.
5309—Paul vs. Vail.
5321—Brewer vs. Addicks.
5263—Nelson vs. Kemp.
4180—Cahill vs. Wilson.
1668—Albrecht vs. N. Y. C. & H. R. R. R. Co.
5063—Kunzelberg vs. Gross.
1193—Preschel vs. Miner
5131—O'Donnell vs. International Nav. Co.
3712—Bates vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
5355—Schulte vs. Bernheimer.
5367—John Hurd Co. vs. Kelly Mining Co.
3722½—Beiderman vs. Dry Dock, &c., R. R. Co.
3742—Kloppman vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
3778—Rosenfeld vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
11301—Healey vs. Ehret.
1625—Same vs. same.
4720—Cary Mfg. Co. vs. Caledonian Ins. Co. of S.
3799—Kendall vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
4906—Hinchy vs. H. B. Claflin Co.
4668—Dun vs. Dean.
2011—Cahill vs. Mayor, &c.
4133—Wolff vs. Schloss.
3811—Harr vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VII.—Blanchoff, Jr., J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VIII.—Smyth, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IX.—Lawrence, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part X.—Dugro, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XII.—Mattice, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from preferred calendar for trial. Case on.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Chambers—Fitzgerald, S.—Wills for probate at 10:30 A. M.

Margaret Roberts.
Moses Devoe.
Max Wurmser.
John Bell.
Robert Goelet.
Bridget Cullen.
Peter Somers.
Samuel R. Murphy.

At 11 A. M.

George T. Chapman.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Trial Term—Varnum, S.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. No day calendar.

CITY COURT—General Term—Adjourned sine die.

CITY COURT—Special Term—Hascall, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.) Motions must be made returnable at 10:30 A. M. Defaults on motions will be taken at 11 A. M.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—O'Dwyer, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Case on.

1120—Johnson vs. Fernschild.
1305—Sweeney vs. Union Ry.
1051—Kelly vs. Wilch.
3238—Fannelli vs. Piercy.
1164—Crockett vs. Dempsey.
1172—Eureka Stable Co. vs. Met. St. Ry.
1466—Morgan vs. 3d Av. R. R.
1510—Greenberg vs.
1232—Leow vs. Con. Gas Co.
1234—Curtis vs. Newell.
2850—Kalish vs. Higgins.
1499—Potter vs. Bradley.
1294—Cupid vs. 42d St., &c., R. R.
1313—Gunion vs. 42d St., &c., R. R.
1416—Garrity vs. 3d Av. R. R.
1501—Abramowitz vs. Met. St. Ry.
1514—Solowinsky vs. Levin.
1521—Fitney vs. 3d Av. R. R.
1451—Latham vs. Hilton.
3312—Weiss vs. Spitz.
1118—Costello vs. O'Neill.
1342—June vs. Tamany.
3068—Rosenberg vs. Met. St. Ry.
1394—Ruge vs. Gubner.
1410—Glock vs. Met. St. Railway.
1508—Shanahan vs. Walker.
3291—Heimberger vs. Withers.
3026—Corianolo vs. Met. Street Railway.
3049—Mendel vs. same.
3241—Clair vs. same.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Fitzsimons, C. J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar clear.

1101—Thompson vs. Fox.
1471—Lambert vs. Baxter.
886—Barrett vs. Met. Street Railway.
1142—Cohen vs. City Trust & Safe Deposit Co.
1220—Baxter vs. Davidson.
960½—Banda vs. Kell.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Schuchman, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar clear.

1736—Campbell vs. Met. St. Ry.
1529—Beach vs. Meyer.
1424—Becker vs. Tully.
1489—St. Ry. Pub. Co. vs. Wheeler Rail Joint Co.
1586—Nevins vs. Eicles.
1742—Curry vs. Met. St. Railway.
1431—Bristor vs. Meyer.
1487—Goodman vs. Lessner.
1639—Antonowsky vs. Met. St. Ry.
1640—D. Stevenson Jr. Co. vs. O'Neill.
1644—Choate vs. Met. Street Railway.
1647—Converse vs. Jacob
1048—Cooley vs. same.
1649—Juillard vs. same.
1650—Same vs. same.
1653—Sadofsky vs. Alpert.
1755—Sperling vs. Seligman.
1756—Hoffman vs. Met. Street Railway.
1757—Markowitz vs. same.
1758—Oussani vs. Ranson.
1759—Del Rosso vs. Met. Street Railway.
1760—Epstein vs. same.
1761—Hopkins vs. same.
1762—Krueger vs. same.
1763—Russo vs. same.
1764—Lazzero vs. same.
1765—Salomon vs. Baum
1766—Cresse vs. Met. St. Railway.
1767—Murphy vs. Day.
1768—Kufer vs. Bruckman.
1769—Luerson vs. Wagram.
1770—Helmuth vs. Crow.
1771—Wyckoff vs. Fangel.
1772—Hampton & Branchville R. R. & L. Co. vs. Siger.
1773—Bassett vs. Empire Rubber Mfg. Co.
1617—Guthberg vs. Crane.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—Conlan, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.) Opens at 10 A. M. All cases must be tried when reached. Short causes. Calendar clear.

3301—Felix vs. Vaccaro.
3304—Silbeck vs. Palen.
3302—Dunn vs. Parker.
3437—Kreizer vs. Schworer.
3482—Basch vs. Montgomery.

Highest number reached in regular call, 1773.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part I.—Goff, R.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Walsh and O'Connor for the People.

1—George Vanderbeck, Hugh Rowan, Thomas Dwyer.
2—Charles Jacobs.
3—Richard Steen.
4—Jefferson Hale.
5—James Williams.
6—Max Schwarz.
7—John Stack.
8—Frank E. Smith.
9—Louis Weisskan. Pleadings.
1—Constantino Gennuci.
2—George W. Dorney.
3—Max Rosenbaum.
4—Francis J. McKelvey.
5—Paul McCarthy.
6—Salvatore Cascia.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part II.—Newburger, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys McClelland and Honey for the People.

1—Victor B. Turney.
2—Parker Brazil.
3—Thomas Hays.
4—Nicholas Saramogia.
5—Mary Berdie, Margaret Berdie.
6—James Murray.
7—Maria Pfister.
8—Pasquale Aricco.
9—Daniel Sullivna.
10—John Clark, alias John Williams.
11—Michael Mintz, Isaac Brody.
12—Adolph A. Meyer.
13—Annie Braun.
14—Henry N. Birmbaun.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part III.—McMahon, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Herrman and McCann for the People.

1—Henry Ficke.
2—Frederick Knon.
3—Fannie Meinhardt.
4—Lawrence Farley.
5—Patrick J. McGovern.
6—Sadie Williams.
7—Tony Richiani.
8—Sonny Gibbs.
9—Edward Barry.
10—Charles Sibley.
11—John Burke.
12—James Morene.
13—Joseph F. Manning.
14—Louis Barrington, Marhurite Woods, John Boyle.
15—Louis Crucci, Louis Rappuzzi, Joseph Marconi, Frederick Casola.
16—Dennis Sullivan.
17—Felix McKendy.
18—James Kelly.
19—John Sweeny.
William Buttler.
20—Herman Carras.
21—Philip McDermott.
22—William J. Goldman.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part IV.—Cowing, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Townsend and Gordon for the People.

1—John McL. Murphy.
2—Emma Milnorne.
3—Abraham Fischman.
4—John Wilson.
5—Bob Petrowsky.
6—Mark Schlessinger.
7—Frederick Woods.

Referees Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Bookstaver, J.—Gifford vs. Chase, (two cases)—John M. Stoddard. Springsteen vs. Stevenson—Melvin H. Dahlberg. Berth vs. Berth—Algernon S. Norton.

SUPREME COURT—Scott, J.—Metropolitan Life Insurance Company vs. Tostevin—Lansing W. Walsh. Ives vs. Burmester—Chase Mellen. Cagliostro vs. Harris—Edward Browne. McNulty vs. Mayor, &c.—Thomas Kilvert. Gibson vs. Gibson—John P. Clarke.

SUPREME COURT—Beach, J.—Putnam vs. MacAllister, (two cases)—Charles Putzel.

Receivers Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Bookstaver, J.—Frank Boutin, Sr., vs. William S. Hale Company—William J. Lynch. Daniel J. Early vs. William Ferris et al.—Thomas I. Chatfield.

SUPREME COURT—Scott, J.—Alven Beveridge—James M. Ashley, Jr.—William L. Turner.

Brooklyn Court Calendar.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term Trials.—Maddox, J. Day calendar.

194—Quintard vs. City of New York.
144—Davis vs. McCurdy.
261—Brooks vs. Brooks.
264—Donnelly vs. Hayes.
268—Cowperthwaite vs. Gildersleeve.
271—Schoon vs. Ibert.
275—Congregation Chevrah Tillem vs. Moscowitz.
279—Scnnell vs. Mutual Life Ins. Co.
294—Carlin vs. Consumers' Hygiene Co.
297—Waldmuller vs. B'lyn Union El. R. Co.
305—Ohrtman vs. Ohrman.
308—Carter vs. Tobin.
310—Gantz vs. Stier.
312—Lohman vs. Lohman.
309—McLaughlin vs. Davis.

SUP

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY.

Chemical National Bank
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR. $8,500,000.
31 Nassau St.

Hanover National Bank
Capital $1,000,000. Surplus and profits, $2,500,000
9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Central National Bank
320 Broadway.

Colonial Trust Company
CAPITAL & SURPLUS, $1,500,000.
ST. PAUL B'LD'G.
222 B'way.

Continental Trust Company
30 Broad St.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

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Capital, $1,500,000. Surplus, $1,500,000.

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Chester B. Lawrence, Jr.
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STOCKS 10 SHARES and UPWARD, on moderate margin. Com. 1-16.
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38 WALL STREET.

FINANCIAL.

CENTRAL VERMONT SYSTEM
Reorganization.

Notice is hereby given that on and after **October 20, 1899,** the AMERICAN LOAN & TRUST COMPANY, of Boston, will be prepared to deliver the new securities under the Plan of Reorganization of the CENTRAL VERMONT SYSTEM.

Holders of Certificates of Deposit issued by the AMERICAN LOAN & TRUST COMPANY for securities deposited with it, subject to the Plan of Reorganization, when surrendering their Certificates of Deposit must furnish names and addresses in full for registration of shares.

AMERICAN LOAN & TRUST COMPANY,
By N. W. Jordan, Actuary.
Boston, October 17, 1899.

THE ATCHISON, TOPEKA & SANTA FE RAILWAY COMPANY
Four Per Cent. One Hundred Year Adjustment Bonds.

Notice is hereby given that the Board of Directors of this Company has declared to be due and payable on the first day of November, 1899, an installment of interest (being the third installment) upon the above bonds, at the rate of Four Per Cent. on the par amount thereof, being Forty dollars ($40) upon each One thousand dollar ($1,000) bond, and Twenty dollars ($20) upon each Five hundred dollar ($500) bond. Such interest will be paid at the office of the Company, No. 59 Cedar Street, New York City, New York, on the coupon bonds upon presentation and surrender of the respective coupons NUMBERED 3, and on the Registered Bonds to the registered holders thereof on November 1, 1899. The transfer books of the Registered Bonds will close on October 14, 1899, and will remain closed until November 2, 1899.

By order of the Board of Directors.
H. W. GARDINER, Assistant Treasurer.
New York, September 6, 1899.

BOERS AND BEARS
is topic of my latest letter on stocks and wheat. Politics and pocketbooks will also be touched on. AUSTIN R. MYRES, 60 Broadway, member Consolidated Stock Exchange.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

FINANCIAL.

23 Wall Street,
New York, October 12, 1899.
To the Holders of the
First Mortgage Four Per Cent. Gold Bonds
OF THE
PITTSBURGH & WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY
(DATED JULY 1, 1887):

Referring to our notice of December 14, 1898, we have to announce that holders of more than 80 per cent. in amount of the First Mortgage Four Per Cent. Gold Bonds of the Pittsburgh and Western Railway Company have deposited these bonds with us in accordance with the terms of said notice.

We have further to announce that we have made arrangements with the Reorganization Managers of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company whereby, in case they issue any Plan of Reorganization of the Pittsburgh and Western Railway Company prior to December 14, 1899, they undertake to give all our depositors whose bonds shall not have been sold to them for cash, as stated in the next paragraph, an option for at least thirty days after such Plan is issued, to take par and interest in cash, or to have their bonds included in the Plan on the basis of new securities. They also agree that at the expiration of such option they will purchase from us for cash at par and accrued interest up to the time of delivery all bonds held by us in respect of which the option to take new securities shall not have been exercised, we agreeing to sell them such bonds. If no Plan shall have been issued by that date, the foregoing arrangements will continue in force thereafter until said Reorganization Managers terminate the same by notice to us.

If any holder of our receipts or certificates, rather than await such Plan, desires and shall elect to sell his bonds for cash, (thereby losing his right of election to take either cash or new securities after issuance of the Plan,) said Reorganization Managers further agree that, at any time prior to December 14, 1899, (and also thereafter until notice from them to us,) such holder may present his receipt or certificate at our office for proper annotation of such election thereon, and that, at the expiration of thirty days from the date of such annotation, he shall receive par and accrued interest in cash therefor at our office upon surrender of his receipt or certificate properly indorsed.

J. P. MORGAN & CO.

MORTON TRUST COMPANY,
38 Nassau St., New York.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000
SURPLUS, $1,500,000
Continuing the Business of the late firm of
Messrs. MORTON, BLISS & CO.

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Vice President.EDWARD J. BERWIND
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Secretary.WILLIAM RICHMOND CROSS

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59 CEDAR STREET, NEW YORK.
CAPITAL $2,000,000
SURPLUS $2,000,000
Transacts a General Banking Business.
Allows Interest on Deposits subject to check.
Is Legal Depositary for Court & Trust Funds.
Acts as Fiscal Agent for Cities & Corporations.
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234 FIFTH AVE., 66 BROADWAY.
OFFERS ITS SERVICES IN THE MATTER OF
Taking entire charge of Mortgages on Real Estate,
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ALFRED B. MACLAY, Sec. and Treas.
FRED'K GORE KING, Ass't Sec. & Treas.

United States Flour Milling Co.,
Produce Exchange Building,
NEW YORK.

Holders of the Produce Exchange Trust Company's **INTERIM RECEIPTS,** for **FIRST MORTGAGE SIX PER CENT.** Bonds of the United States Flour Milling Company, will please surrender the same, at the Produce Exchange Trust Company, 26 Broadway, New York, (and receive therefor the engraved Bonds,) prior to Nov. 1st, 1899, at which date the semi-annual interest coupon thereon will be due and paid at said Trust Company.

New York, Oct. 17th, 1899.

JOSEPH A. KNOX, Secretary.

International and Mortgage Bank of Mexico.

The 31st semi-annual drawing for redemption of Mortgage Bonds will take place on October 31, 1899, at 3 P. M., at the offices of the bank, in the presence of the Government Controller.

The redeemed bonds will be cashed at the offices of the Bank at their face value and at par on and after Jan. 1st, 1900, at which date they will cease to bear interest.

The President, J. DE TERESA MIRANDA.
Mexico, Sept. 27, 1899.

"OUTSIDE" SECURITIES
DEALT IN.
DAVID PFEIFFER 18 Wall St.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR
$2,877,107.32
OF
3½% CorporateStock
OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.
Exempt from all Taxation in the State of New York, except for State Purposes.
Principal and Interest Payable in Gold.

EXECUTORS, ADMINISTRATORS, GUARDIANS, AND OTHERS HOLDING TRUST FUNDS ARE AUTHORIZED, BY CHAPTER 65 OF THE LAWS OF 1889 TO INVEST IN THIS STOCK.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED BY THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK, at his office, No. 280 Broadway, in the City of New York, until

Thursday, the 26th Day of October, 1899,

at 2 o'clock P. M., for the whole or a part of the following described Registered Stock of the City of New York, bearing interest at the rate of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. per annum, to wit:

$1,849,107.32	CORPORATE STOCK OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK, FOR REFUNDING THE FUND FOR STREET AND PARK OPENINGS. Principal payable November 1, 1929.
458,000.00	CORPORATE STOCK OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK FOR THE REDEMPTION OF ASSESSMENT BONDS OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK FOR THE IMPROVEMENT OF PARK AVENUE, ABOVE ONE HUNDRED AND SIXTH STREET. Principal payable November 1, 1929.
570,000.00	CORPORATE STOCK OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK FOR THE PAYMENT OF THE AWARD MADE FOR THE FRANCHISES AND PLANT, ETC., OF THE LONG ISLAND WATER SUPPLY COMPANY. Principal payable November 1, 1918.

For fuller information see CITY RECORD. Copies to be procured at No. 2 City Hall.

BIRD S. COLER, Comptroller.
THE CITY OF NEW YORK.
DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE,
COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE,
OCTOBER 14TH, 1899.

FINANCIAL.

CHICAGO AND WESTERN INDIANA RAILROAD COMPANY.
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.
Trustees' Office, Room 83, Drexel Building.
New York, August 16, 1899.

The Trustees have this day designated, by lot, the following:

111	1323	1811	2112	2339	2595	2842	3156
145	1426	1820	2162	2348	2605	2888	3162
157	1465	1838	2185	2367	2622	2902	3195
162	1469	1842	2196	2372	2633	2935	3216
168	1496	1897	2230	2391	2635	2976	3226
201	1516	1906	2253	2423	2680	2989	3229
339	1573	1929	2258	2459	2698	3001	3242
346	1626	1989	2282	2463	2705	3005	3280
377	1708	2004	2275	2487	2727	3052	
385	1728	2014	2278	2501	2731	3091	
411	1746	2051	2281	2523	2742	3122	
424	1759	2081	2323	2551	2786	3124	
470	1775	2092	2334	2556	2792	3143	

as the numbers of the ninety-nine bonds, issued under the trust deed of the Chicago and Western Indiana Railroad Company, dated Oct. 1, 1879, to be redeemed, by the operation of the Sinking Fund, on November 1st next, at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., New York, at 105.

ANTHONY J. THOMAS, } Trustees.
CHARLES H. RUSSELL, }

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE
Northern Pacific Railway Company
MILLS BUILDING.
New York, October 11, 1899.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors held this day there was declared from the net earnings a dividend of ONE PER CENT. on the Preferred Stock of this Company for the quarter ending December 1, 1899, the same to be paid December 5, 1899, to the holders of record of the Preferred Stock at the closing of the transfer books on November 10, 1899.

For the purpose of such dividend the transfer books of this company will be closed at 3 P. M. on November 10, 1899, and will be reopened at 10 A. M. on November 30, 1899.

NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY,
By GEORGE H. EARL, Secretary.

23 Wall Street.
New York, October 11, 1899.

The transfer books of the Voting Trustees for Preferred Stock Trust Certificates of the NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY will close in New York and Berlin at 3 P. M. on November 10, 1899, and will reopen at 10 A. M. on November 24, 1899.

On December 5, 1899, the Voting Trustees will be prepared to distribute the above dividend of One Per Cent. when received by them among the parties entitled thereto as same appear of record on their books when closed as above.

J. P. MORGAN & Co., New York.
DEUTSCHE BANK, Berlin,
Agents for Voting Trustees.

Cincinnati, Sandusky & Cleveland Railroad Company.
October 10, 1899.

The semi-annual dividend of three per cent. will be paid on the preferred stock of this Company on November 1st, 1899, at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., New York.

The transfer books will close at 3 o'clock P. M. Oct. 20th, 1899, and reopen at 10 o'clock A. M. Nov. 2d, 1899. Cleve., Cin., Chic. & St. L. Ry. Co. C. F. COX, Treasurer.

Offices Southern Pacific Company,
23 BROAD STREET, (MILLS BUILDING.)

Coupons due November 1, 1899, from the following bonds will be paid on and after that date at this office: Galveston, Harrisburg, and San Antonio Railroad Co. (Western Division,) first mortgage 5s.
Southern Pacific of Cal. first consol. 5s.
Gila Valley, Globe and Northern 5s.
N. T. SMITH, Treasurer.

The Germania Bank of the City of New York.
New York, Oct. 20th, 1899.

The Board of Directors of this Bank have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Five Per Cent. (5%) free of tax, payable on and after November 1st next. Transfer books will remain closed until November 1st, prox.

J. A. MORSCHHAUSER, Cashier.

MINNEAPOLIS & ST. LOUIS R. R. CO.
Coupons due Nov. 1st, 1899, from Consolidated Mortgage 5 per cent. bonds, and from Minneapolis and Duluth bonds of this Company, will be paid on and after that date upon presentation at the office of the Central Trust Co., No. 54 Wall Street, New York. F. H. DAVIS, Treasurer.

UNITED STATES EXPRESS COMPANY,
59 Broadway, New York, October 24, 1899.
132D DIVIDEND.

The transfer books of this Company will be closed on Oct. 31 at 3 o'clock, and reopened Nov. 16, THEODORE F. WOOD, 2d Vice Pres. and Treas.

THE NASSAU BANK,
New York, Oct 25, 1899.
93D CONSECUTIVE DIVIDEND.

A semi-annual dividend of four (4) per cent. was this day declared out of the earnings of the last six months, payable, free of tax, on and after Nov. 1. Transfer books closed until Nov. 2.
W. H. ROGERS, Cashier.

Fourteenth Street Bank,
New York, October 24, 1899.

The Board of Directors has this day declared the usual semi-annual dividend of Three Per Cent., free of tax, payable on November 1, 1899.
IRVING C. GAYLORD, Cashier.

The Hormignero Central Co. of Cuba.
New York office, No. 69 Wall Street.—The coupon No. 18, due on November 1, on the First Mortgage 8 per cent. gold bonds of this company, will be paid on presentation at this office.
LORENZO M. GILLET, Treasurer.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

NEW YORK NATIONAL EXCHANGE BANK,
A meeting of the Stockholders of this Bank will be held at its Banking Office, West Broadway and Chambers St., on TUESDAY, November 21st, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon, to vote upon the proposal to amend Article Three of the Articles of Association of this Bank, by inserting therein next after the words "nine stockholders" these words: "Or such larger number, not more than fifteen stockholders, as shall be determined by the Board of Directors before the annual election is held."
LEWIS E. PIERSON, Cashier.

QUARTERLY MEETING OF THE AMERICAN Institute, Nov. 2, at 19 West 44th St., at 8 o'clock P. M. DAVID PETTIGREW, Sec'y.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks strong.

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
Oct. 25	700,910
To date this year	141,846,586
Corresponding date last year	84,711,223

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

Oct. 25	$2,219,500
To date this year	$730,198,970
Corresponding date last year	$666,793,210

Money rate: Collateral loans on call, 4@7 per cent.; at three months, 5 per cent.; at six months, 5@5½ per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 4½@5 per cent.

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Net changes in stock quotations of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Car & Fdy	1¼	Met. Street Ry	⅞
Am. C. & F. pf	1⅝	Minn. & St. L.	1⅝
Am. Sug. Ref	2¾	M. & St. L. 2d pf	½
Am. Tel. & Cable	½	Mo., K. & T.	⅝
Ann Arbor pf	2	Mo., K. & T. pf	⅝
Anaconda Copper	2⅝	Missouri Pacific	1½
B'klyn Rapid Transit	½	Mobile & Ohio	¾
B., R. & P. pf	1½	N. J. Central	4¾
Canadian Pacific	1	N. Y., C. & St. L.	½
Chi. & East. Ill	1	2d pf	½
C., M. & St. P.	¾	N. Y., Ont. & West.	⅞
C., R. I. & Pacific	⅝	Norf. & West.	1
C., C., C. & St. L.	⅞	Northern Pacific	½
Col. Fuel & Iron	⅝	Reading	1⅞
Del. & Hudson	1⅞	Rdg. 1st pf	2½
Del., L. & W.	3½	Rdg. 2d pf	1¼
Den. & R. G. pf	¾	Southern Pacific	½
Dul., S. S. & A.	¾	Southern Railway	½
Erie 1st pf	1¼	Southern Ry. pf	⅝
Glucose pf	2	Stand. R. & T.	¾
Great North. pf	2	Texas & Pacific	1
H. B. Claflin	1	Texas & Pac. L. T.	1
Hock. Val. pf	1¼	Un. B. & P. pf	½
Int. Paper	½	Union Pacific	½
Iowa Central	¾	U. S. Leather	2½
Iowa Central pf	3¼	U. S. Leather pf	¾
Louis. & Nash	½	Wabash pf	½
Manhattan Con	1⅛		

Stocks Declined.

Am. Ice	1	Int. Paper pf	1
Am. Malting	2½	Int. Silver	⅝
Am. Malt. pf	5	Laclede Gas	2
Am. Steel & Wire	1	Lake Erie & W. pf	⅝
Am. S. & W. pf	1	Michigan Central	1
Am. Tin Plate	⅝	National Lead	⅝
Am. Steel Hoop	½	National Lead pf	1
Am. Steel Hoop pf	2½	National Steel	½
Chi., Ind. & L.	⅝	N. Y. C. & St. L.	½
Chi., M. & St. P. pf	1½	Pacific Coast 2d pf	1
Chicago & N. W.	½	Pacific Mail	½
Col. Mid. pf	1⅞	P., C., C. & St. L.	⅝
Col. & So. 2d pf	1	Pressed S. Car pf	⅞
Consol. Gas	½	Pullman Car	1⅞
Dul., S. S. & A. pf	½	Rio Grande West. pf	½
Federal Steel	½	St. L. S. W. pf	1¼
General Electric	⅝		

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Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Kanawha & Mich. 4s.1 | West Shore 4s, reg..1

Bonds Declined.

B'klyn Un. Gas 5s..1 | Tenn. C. & I, 1st, B.2

MARKET CONDITIONS.

Another Stock Exchange day wherein transactions approximate 700,000 shares—and strength in all the standard stocks. A number of the industrials suffered in yesterday's fluctuations, but in the railway list advances were the rule.

In the anthracite coal stocks there seemed of a sudden to be practically a scramble of the shorts to cover. Delaware and Hudson rose a couple of points, Lackawanna over three, while the Reading preferred issues advanced substantially and Jersey Central jumped up five points. This, according to Wall Street anticipation, reflects progress—the practical completion of plans for rejuvenating the anthracite coal trade, both in the producing and carrying departments. What Wall Street calls the Coal Trust may not be officially proclaimed, but it can be relied upon as certain that there are developed such trade conditions as practically induce financial revolution in the net results of those great corporations identified with the country's anthracite interests. What is being brought about in hard coal is followed closely in progress toward similar new profit-making conditions for the soft coal trade, and bituminous railroad stocks can be counted upon to benefit practically as substantially as do the anthracite ones.

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What is conspicuously shown in the Stock Exchange market is merely reflection of those better business conditions which Wall Street has insisted upon ignoring. Railway earnings which put past records far into the background are merely the record of widespread business improvement. The railroads are busy because the commercial and industrial interests of the country are busy; and railway earnings mount higher than ever before because business earnings generally are reaching unexampled heights.

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What is just now of especial consequence appears in plans which the railroads of the country are able to make for advancing freight rates. That they are able to do this without provoking antagonism, without hardly even challenging attention from shippers, testifies amply to extraordinary changes that have come into the situation. The advances in freight tariffs are, moreover, much more substantial than have been forecast. They are equal, indeed, in many instances, to 50 per cent. above past rates. It involves little calculation to find what such advances can mean in the making of surpluses.

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Money market conditions still further improve. Hurtful rates are no longer predicted even by bears who are most radical. What may have some bearing upon speculative sentiment in this regard shows in action taken yesterday by the Governors of the New York Stock Exchange—the following resolution being adopted:

When a member has contracted to borrow money on collateral, the simple payment of the interest by the borrower to the lender, after 3 o'clock P. M., without actually affecting or properly endeavoring to effect a loan, may be held to be an evasion of the contract and an act detrimental to the interest and welfare of the Exchange, and the offending member may be proceeded against under the constitution.

Wall Street will be prompt to appreciate the significance of this resolution. It is official notification that the penalty of suspension or even of expulsion from the Stock Exchange, can be applied for such jugglery in the money market as recently was freely charged against conspicuous speculators who tried to help create panic conditions by reckless manipulation of money market rates—by borrowing funds which they did not want, and which, moreover, they refused to take, claiming that their contract was fulfilled in paying an interest charge for the privilege of tieing up available funds.

A thoroughgoing sign is this resolution that the vigor of old-fashioned honesty still rules in the policy of the New York Stock Exchange.

BALTIMORE AND OHIO PLANS.

The rumors touching on the prospects and plans of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad were the subject of the comment yesterday of James J. Hill, whose authority to speak for the road is recognized. The report that Baltimore and Ohio was shortly to retire its preferred stock, issuing two shares of common stock in lieu of one share of preferred, has been current in Wall Street lately, along with other products of conjecture, and was called to Mr. Hill's attention. "I have heard nothing of it," said he, "and if such a step were contemplated I should know something about it. I can say this, however—and you may print it on my authority—that of all the rumors, published and unpublished, now being circulated in regard to Baltimore and Ohio, three-quarters are absolutely without any foundation in fact."

Mr. Hill was also asked whether there was any probability of the road's proving a disturbing factor in any sense in the East, or whether, on the other hand, its policy would be found to be in thorough harmony with the Eastern Trunk Line Association. "I see no reason," was the reply, "why the road should be a disturbing factor. All the lines are having more freight to carry East than they can handle at present. They are all enjoying prosperity. There is a good deal of talk now about the scarcity of cars to handle the big shipments the roads are receiving. It isn't a scarcity of cars that troubles them. They have cars enough. It's an inadequacy of terminal facilities.

"The Baltimore and Ohio is feeling the same conditions as those affecting competing lines. I don't think there is likely to be any friction, unless some one is insane."

ROCKEFELLERS IN LEATHER.

The prominence which Leather Trust has assumed in Stock Exchange transactions recently and the interest it now arouses in Wall Street is laid principally to the transfer of an uncommonly large block of the common stock of the United States Leather Company to Rockefeller interests. It was rumored yesterday that the Rockefellers had purchased 400,000 shares, not far from two-thirds of the entire common issue, and that 200,000 shares stood in the name of John D. Rockefeller, Jr. The statement that young Mr. Rockefeller had become considerably interested in the issue was confirmed by himself yesterday, but the amount of his holdings is only a matter of conjecture.

The voting privileges of the company are said to be vested in the common stock. What the control of the common stock cost the Rockefellers is difficult to ascertain, even assuming that their holdings number just 400,000 shares, for its price is considerably higher at present than it was a few days ago. It was doubtless secured several points under its closing figure yesterday, 24¼. The Leather Trust has been in existence since 1893. According to its last report there had been issued $125,109,200 in stock, $62,254,600 in preferred and $62,854,600 in common, $202.02 being kept in the treasury. The 6 per cent. debenture bonds outstanding, due in 1913, amount to $5,280,000, and $3,000,000 more of these bonds are held in the treasury. The report aforesaid gave the "accrued interest and unpaid coupons on bonds" as forming $56,670 of the liabilities. The surplus was placed at over $4,000,000.

MR. WHITNEY AND CANALS.

Negotiations which may ultimately result in placing William C. Whitney and his associates, who control the Electric Storage Battery Company, in control of the canals in this State, have for some time been pending, and are believed to be nearing completion. These interests are said to have in hand a new invention, a sort of improved automobile, which is intended to be used as a motor vehicle along the Erie Canal towpath, and to drag the canalboats. The device has not yet been officially approved by Superintendent of Canals Partridge, but is said to have been privately and successfully tested. It is construcoted to carry a storage battery and may also be used in connection with a trolley wire, strung on poles along the towpath, the electric power being furnished from stations along the canal route.

The way in which it is intended to get control of the canal situation is the absorption by the Electric Storage Battery Company of the stock of the Erie Canal Traction Company, which was incorporated five or six years ago to maintain a system of propulsion of boats on the Erie Canal. Louis A. Van Hoffman is its President and Charleton T. Lewis its Secretary. The capital stock of the Erie Company is $5,000,000. It is controlled by interests practically identical with those in the Cataract General Electric Company, of which William Mertens is President and Mr. Lewis also Secretary, and which is nominally capitalized at $8,000. Senator Thomas C. Platt is in both concerns. The Cataract Company, which is the parent concern, has an arrangement with the Niagara Falls Power Company, it is said, by which it can obtain sufficient water power to generate an electric current adequate for the purposes of the Erie Company, which has acquired the right to use electricity along the canals, but not to interfere with horse-power traffic there. It is said that if the pending negotiations are successful the Erie Company will absorb the Cataract, and the Erie stock, or a controlling interest in it, will be then turned over to the Whitney syndicate. Mr. Lewis said yesterday that the merging of the corporations of which he is Secretary, if it should transpire, would be merely a change in the form of ownership.

The negotiations on behalf of the Erie and Cataract Companies are in the hands of Frank W. Hawley, who is a Director in both. The success of the deal with the Whitney syndicate is said to be dependent upon Superintendent Partridge's approval of the new automobile device previously referred to. The use of power from Niagara Falls is not contemplated as possible in the near future, the running of a sufficiently strong current over such a distance as the length of the Erie Canal from one power house at Niagara Falls not being thought feasible at present. A meeting of Erie Canal Traction Company Directors is expected to-morrow.

AMERICAN CAR AND FOUNDRY.

An official statement by President William B. Bixby of the American Car and Foundry Company, issued yesterday, is interesting as showing the corporation's share in the prosperity now so widely felt. The demand for more rolling stock, which has sprung in a measure from large recent shipments of crops and other merchandise over the railroads of the country, is here made evident. This statement shows that the company has received orders, within a little over a week past, for 21,100 coal, box, stock, or flat cars, or gondolas, from various railroads. Considering that the output capacity of the concern is 6,000 or 7,000 cars a month, it is easily seen what business conditions this heavy order shows.

The 21,100 cars are to be distributed as follows: New York Central, 4,000 coal, 5,000 box, and 500 flat cars; Pennsylvania, 2,000 box and 1,500 coal cars; Lehigh Valley, 2,750 box, 300 coal cars, and 250 gondolas; Reading, 2,000 coal cars; Delaware and Hudson, 300 coal cars; New Haven, 500 coal cars; Norfolk and Western, 500 stock and 200 coal cars; Missouri Pacific, 1,300 box cars.

The following shows the earnings of the first and second quarters of the company's existence, it having started work on March 1:

THREE MONTHS ENDING MAY 31.

Gross earnings	$9,157,796.24
Cost of materials, operating expenses, &c	8,498,979.36
Applicable to dividends	$658,816.88

THREE MONTHS ENDING AUG. 31.

Gross earnings	$10,033,175.51
Cost of materials, operating expenses, &c	9,102,263.77
Applicable to dividends	$930,911.74
Surplus on hand Aug. 31 after paying dividend of July 1	1,080,353.62

The company is now operating plants in Detroit, St. Louis, Chicago, Buffalo, Indianapolis and Jeffersonville, Ind.; Huntington, West Va.; Berwick, Penn.; St. Charles, Mo.; Terre Haute, Ind.; Milton, Penn., and Depew, N. Y.

IRON AND METAL TRADES.

Discussing the condition of the iron and metal trades, The Iron Age will to-day say:

"There has been a very active week in some branches of the iron trade, and in the cruder products some large transactions have taken place. One interest has purchased fully 50,000 tons of basic pig in different parts of the country and has options on some additional amounts. It is reported that, so far as the iron purchased in Western Pennsylvania is concerned, it was on the basis of $21 at furnace.

"In Bessemer pig one large consuming interest has taken about 75,000 tons at $23, at Valley Furnace, for the first half of 1900, in addition to a lot of 30,000 tons referred to last week. Pittsburg reports sales of forge iron aggregating 25,000 tons.

"In charcoal iron there has been a heavy movement also. Report has it that a very large block has been taken for car-wheel purposes, and some good business has been done in iron for malleable purposes, with one inquiry for 10,000 tons in the Western market.

"A number of conferences have been held by some of the large billet producers, but so far as we can learn, no definite action has been taken. Some large trades have taken place on the basis of relatively low figures, but special conditions governed these transactions, so that the prices do not reflect the market accurately. In that way a thirty-thousand-ton lot was placed, in addition to the fifty-thousand-ton transaction referred to last week.

"The opportunity given to the railroads to come in at $33 before the price was raised to $35 seems to have been very widely availed of, and in some instances the tonnage placed by individual roads was very large, while in others it was below the usual quantities. The movement, which has now culminated, began as early as August, and a good deal of tonnage was placed at figures running up from $28 to $29. The total now on the books for 1900 delivery is variously estimated at 1,200,000 tons to 1,500,000 tons, not including from 200,000 to 300,000 tons to be carried over from the current year. Among the recent sales are 145,000 tons for the Harriman systems, 105,000 tons for the Pennsylvania, distributed among the mills on the line of the road; 50,000 tons for the Illinois Central, 35,000 tons for the New York Central, 40,000 tons for the Baltimore and Ohio, 40,000 tons for the St. Paul, 40,000 tons for the Union Pacific, 40,000 tons for the Chicago and Northwestern, and a large block for the Louisville and Nashville. The Lehigh Valley order went to Pittsburg. Practically all the coal roads are all the New England roads have placed their orders, and a large part of the business for the South and Southwest was also taken. The Great Northern, which it was expected would call for a very large quantity, has placed only 15,000 tons. The report is current that since the advance to $35 has taken place an order for 20,000 tons has been entered for one road.

"Since the capacity of the mills is about 2,250,000 tons, the works are now engaged very considerably beyond the first half of the coming year."

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"The prevailing car famine has again emphasized the necessity for more and modern rolling stock, and it looks as though very large requirements will come upon the market from that quarter. As a matter of fact, a considerable number of orders have been placed lately.

"The lake shipyards and the yards along the Atlantic Coast are crowded with work, and have added to it lately, notably on the lakes, so that some of the plate mills are now under heavy pressure, and will remain so for many months to come.

"Reports from the wire trade refer to heavy commitments for the future, with deliveries still behind. This is at a time when in this branch the manufacturers ought to begin to accumulate a stock for the Spring trade.

"The past week has been one of receding values in the metal market. Large blocks of lake copper have been offered unsuccessfully at 17⅜c. Tin had a sharp drop in London and here, declining down to 30¾c., from which it reacted at the close. Spelter has weakened sharply, and lead, too, is somewhat easier."

WALL STREET TOPICS.

Sale on the Stock Exchange of twenty shares of American Exchange Bank stock at 185.

Postponement of the meeting of executive officials of Chicago-St. Paul lines which was to have been held in Chicago to-day for the purpose of ending the passenger rate war.

Projected Washington and Seaboard said to have been financed in this city, and that eighty miles of road will be built to Point Lookout from a point on the Baltimore and Ohio near Washington.

Advance by the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company in the retail price of anthracite coal from $7 to $8.50.

Increase of $37,344 in Omaha's gross earnings for September, making an increase of $1,169,685 since Jan. 1.

Wisconsin dispatches stating that the Great Northern has begun improvements calling for the expenditure of $500,000 before the opening of navigation, to prepare for the heavy ore-shipping business the company expects at West Superior next Summer.

Re-election of John Hone, Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Evansville and Terre Haute, and H. C. Barlow, President of the company.

Special meeting of the representatives of the lines in the Central Traffic Association to be held in Chicago on Nov. 9, to arrange for an advance of from 10 to 30 per cent. by each road on the bulk of its tonnage.

Order placed by the Canadian Pacific for ten additional compound consolidation engines.

Control of the Delaware River Railroad, twenty miles long, purchased by the West Jersey and Seashore.

Meeting to-morrow in this city of freight officials of the trunk lines to consider the west-bound freight situation and to discuss the question of a general adv

ive only in spots, and prices generally were irregular. The Readings displayed some life on arbitrage dealings, and Lehigh Valley and Pennsylvania moved up with them. Among the specialties fractional losses were sustained. Seattle and San Francisco Railway and Navigation 5s receded sharply, and Asphalt 5s also were lower. Commission house business was almost at a standstill.

The close was steady at these bid and asked prices:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Cambria	24	24½	Phila. Trac..	96⅞	96½
Choctaw	39	40	Union Trac..	40⅜	40¾
El. Co. of A.	16¾	16⅞	U. G. & Imp.	163½	164½
Leh. Valley..	26⅜	27	Wels. Light..	49¾	50½
Marsden	14	14½	W. N. Y. &		
Penn. Mfg...	26½	26⅝	Penn	6⅛	6¼

THE MONEY SITUATION.

A Strong Demand for Anticipated Government Bond Interest.

At the Sub-Treasury yesterday stiffness in money rates was reflected in a demand for anticipated Government bond interest. There was paid out on this account $816,806, of which about $300,000, on registered bond account, was subject to rebate. Of Nov. 1 coupon bond interest there was paid $15,900. On coupon bond interest subject to rebate $43 was paid.

The money market was firm. The first call loan rates were 7 per cent. This was shaded off to 6 per cent. in the active hours and the last quotation was 4 per cent. Foreign exchange was firmer, demand sterling closing at $4.87 to $4.87¼.

Muller, Schall & Co. expect $500,000 in gold to arrive from Havana on the steamship Vigilancia to-morrow.

SECURITIES AT AUCTION.

Adrian H. Muller & Son sold yesterday at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway, the following securities:

600 preference shares Tropical Trading and Transport Company, Limited, (in one lot,) £10 each, $4 per share.

7,000 ordinary shares Tropical Trading and Transport Company, Limited, (in one lot,) £10 each, £1 per share.

210 shares Phoenix Silk Manufacturing Company of New Jersey, preferred, $50 each, 81.

30 shares Fourteenth Street Bank, $100 each, 153.

22½ shares Edison Ore Milling Company, $100 each, 10.

1 membership New York Produce Exchange, (all dues paid,) $75.

$2,000 Lake Erie and Western Railroad Company second mortgage 5 per cent. gold bonds, registered, due 1941, coupons January and July, 113⅜.

$2,000 Michigan Central Railroad Company 7 per cent. reduced to 5 per cent. bonds, registered, due May, 1902, coupons May and November, 104¾.

$1,000 Morris and Essex Railroad Company first mortgage 7 per cent. bond, registered, due May, 1914, coupons May and November, 144.

$2,000 Canada Southern Railway Company first mortgage 5 per cent. bonds, due January, 1908, coupons January and July, 108.

$1,000 Milwaukee City Railroad Company first mortgage 5 per cent. twenty-year gold bond, due December, 1908, coupons June and December, 106½.

13 shares International Ocean Telegraph Company, $100 each, 118½.

7 shares Gold and Stock Telegraph Company, $100 each, 119¼.

37 shares Pennsylvania Coal Company, $50 each, 402½.

$1,400 State of Florida 6 per cent. bonds, due January 1, 1903, interest January and July, accrued interest from July 1 last to be charged to the purchaser, one of $1,000 and four of $100 each, 108.

By order of Administrator.

35 shares Ninth National Bank, $100 each, 89½.

1 share Hamilton Bank, New York, $100, 146.

10 shares John B. Stetson Company, 8 per cent. preferred, $100 each, 124.

10 shares John B. Stetson Company common, $100 each, 105.

30 shares Sixth Avenue Railroad Company, $100 each, 290½.

10 shares Ninth Avenue Railroad Company, $100 each, 201.

72 shares Second Avenue Railroad Company, $100 each, 20½.

100 shares Mechanics and Traders' Bank, $25 each, 100½.

20 shares Metropolitan Trust Company, $100 each, 451.

25 shares Manhattan Company Bank, $50 each, 268¾.

30 shares New York and Texas Land Company, $50 each, $31.25 per share.

99 shares Texas Land Syndicate, $7.25 per share.

150 shares Consolidated Electric Storage Company, $2 each, 19c. per share.

1,000 shares Helena and Livingston Smelting and Reduction Company, common, $5 each, 17c. per share.

$10,003.37 Virginia deferred certificates (Farmers' Loan and Trust Company receipts,) 7.

45 shares New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad Company, $100 each, 215½.

48 shares National City Bank of Brooklyn, $50 each, 292.

10 shares Long Island Safe Deposit Company, $50 each, 50.

24 shares Brooklyn Academy of Music, (with two tickets,) $50 each, 112 to 119½.

$5,000 Essex Passenger Railway Company 6 per cent. consolidated mortgage bonds, registered, due 1906, coupons May and November, 113⅝.

$5,000 Essex Passenger Railway Company 6 per cent. consolidated mortgage registered bonds, due 1905, interest May and November, 108¾.

$5,000 Northern Pacific Railway Company 4 per cent. prior lien railway and land grant bonds, due Jan. Jary, 1997, coupons January, April, July, and October, 102.

5 shares Fourth National Bank, $100 each, 181.

10 shares Bank of New Amsterdam, $100 each, 580.

20 shares Corn Exchange Bank, $100 each, 376.

20 shares National Broadway Bank, $25 each, 250¼.

30 shares Atlantic Trust Company, $100 each, 200.

25 shares Trust Company of America, $100 each, 236¾.

20 shares Elberon Hotel and Cottage Company, 6 per cent., preferred, $100 each, 90.

14 shares Corn Exchange Bank, $100 each, 379¾.

60 shares Woodlawn Cemetery, 167 to 173.

$12,000 Pittsburg, Painesville & Fairport Railroad Company first mortgage 5 per cent. bonds, (Mercantile Trust Company, certificate of deposit,) 95¼.

50 shares New York Security and Trust Company, $100 each, 845.

$10,000 Logansport and Wabash Valley Gas Company first mortgage 6 per cent. bonds, 63¼.

30 shares Logansport and Wabash Valley Gas Company, $100 each, 45¾.

25 shares Woodlawn Cemetery, 165.

70 shares Logansport and Wabash Valley Gas Company, $100 each, 45.

200 shares Hanover Fire Insurance Company, $50 each, 160.

5 shares International Banking and Trust Company, $100 each, 166.

30 shares International Banking and Trust Company, $100 each, 161.

15 shares International Banking and Trust Company, $100 each, 160.

100 shares International Banking and Trust Company, $100 each, 159.

25 shares Trust Company of America, $100 each, 236¾.

25 shares International Banking and Trust Company, $100 each, 160.

RAILWAY STATEMENTS.

The following railways reporting yesterday gross earnings for the third week in October showed increases:

Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburg	$11,114
Canadian Pacific	91,000
Cleveland, Lorain & Wheeling	8,684
Mexican National	14,944
Missouri Pacific	86,000
New York, Ontario & Western	19,672
Toledo & Ohio Central	7,067
Wabash	66,138
Wheeling & Lake Erie	6,897
Cleveland, Canton & Southern Division	1,068
Total increase 10 roads	$262,584
Increase previously reported	127,749
Total increase 15 roads	$390,333

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The following showed decreases:

Central Branch, (Missouri Pacific)	$1,000
International & Great Northern	16,335
Missouri, Kansas & Texas	35,748
St. Louis Southwestern	35,000
Texas Pacific	11,140
Total decrease 5 roads	$99,223
Decrease previously reported	3,316
Total decrease 6 roads	$102,539
Net increase	$287,794

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 25.—To-day's statement of the condition of the Treasury shows:

Available cash balance	$203,341,399
Gold reserve	253,513,001
Net silver	8,508,989
United States notes in the Treasury	15,389,937
Treasury notes of 1890	847,200
Total receipts this day	1,617,389
Total receipts this month	38,773,303
Total receipts this year	182,139,879
Total expenditures this day	1,255,000
Total expenditures this month	36,521,000
Total expenditures this year	176,183,774
Deposits in National banks	82,511,210
Silver bullion	101,788
National bank notes received to-day for redemption	241,859
Government receipts from internal revenue	704,846
Customs	885,813
Miscellaneous	27,229

INDUSTRIAL EXCHANGE BIDS.

The following bids for securities were made on the Industrial Exchange yesterday:

Amalgamated Copper	86.25
American Biscuit bonds	109.00
Arizona Lead	10.00
Bay State Gas	1⅝
Binghamton Gas 5s	96.00
British Col. Copper	10.00
Flemington C. & C.	29.50
Fern. Coal Co	15.00
Journeay & Burnham	5.00
Journeay & Burnham pf	15.00
Marshall Mill	.65
N. Y. Biscuit bonds	111.00
National Tube	46.00
Retsof bonds	75.00
Retsof stock	20.50
Tennessee Copper	16.00
Union Copper	30.00
Whipsaw Copper	12.50

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

The curb market was broader yesterday than on Tuesday, and in a number of issues trading was fairly active. Prices, as a rule, showed some improvement, though several prominent stocks ended the day with net losses. The copper stocks were fairly active, but weak, and several industrial stocks were strong and more active than for some time past.

AMALGAMATED COPPER.—At the opening, attention was directed to Amalgamated Copper, and an effort was made to advance the price of the stock, but so weakly was it done that it was without effect. The stock was bid up to 86½, at which figure the opening sale was made, but the very next sale was made at 85½, and most of the subsequent sales were made below this figure. It was thought at the opening that the strength shown in Anaconda on the board would bring about a considerable improvement in Amalgamated, but though Amalgamated Copper had declined on the previous day with Anaconda, it failed to recover with that stock. Such news as there was during the day affecting the stock was favorable, for the rumor that the National City Bank had called its loans made on Amalgamated Copper was officially and absolutely denied. The lowest price which the stock touched yesterday was 84¾. It rallied to 86, but before the close it again declined, and ended the day at 84¾ bid, a net loss of three-quarters of 1 point.

NEW AMSTERDAM GAS bonds were active yesterday, but there was no trading in either issue of stock. The opening sale of the bonds was made at 97½, $55,000 of the bonds changing hands at this figure. Later the bonds sold as low as 97. They closed at 97½ bid, a loss of three-eighths of 1 point. The total sales of the day amounted to about $100,000. The common stock closed at 29½ bid, and the preferred stock, which closed on Tuesday at 56½ bid, was offered at 56 without a bid. It is said that recent reports of offers looking to a settlement of the gas war having been made to the majority stockholders of the New Amsterdam Gas Company are without foundation. The rumors were denied yesterday in quarters usually well informed about local gas matters, and it would seem that these reports, like the many others that preceded them, were without foundation.

DISTILLING OF AMERICA was very heavy yesterday. The preferred stock sold at 41, and was offered at this figure most of the day. At the close it was offered at 40¼, and the bid for the stock was more or less nominal. The common stock at the close was offered at 13, with 12½ bid. Recent statements by persons directly connected with the Distilling Company of America have been to the effect that the business of the company is in excellent condition, the distilling industry being in better condition to-day than it has been at any time for a number of years past. But the distrust with which the consolidation of distilling interests is regarded seems to be more than counterbalancing the reports had in regard to the profitable business being done by the Distilling Company of America. The fear seems to be that conditions are not quite as favorable as they are represented, or, at all events, that they are not likely to last.

AMERICAN BICYCLE common sold at 19¼ and closed at 19 bid, a net gain of 3½ points. The preferred stock was 60¾ bid, and the bonds sold at 90 and closed 90 bid.

NATIONAL TUBE was traded in to the extent of about 2,500 shares. The common stock sold at 46¾ and the preferred stock at 98¾. Insiders seemed to be the principal buyers of the stocks.

RUBBER GOODS common was in better demand yesterday than in some time. It sold up to 27¾ and closed at 27½ bid, a net gain of one-half of 1 point.

BAY STATE GAS sold in fairly large amount at 1⅝. It closed at 1⅝ bid.

Closing quotations were as follows:

ACTIVE SECURITIES.

Gas Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.
Bay State Gas	1⅝	1¾
New Amsterdam	29½	30½
New Amsterdam pf	..	56
New Amsterdam 5s, with interest	97⅛	97¼

Industrials.

American Agricultural Chemical	40	42
American Agricul. Chem. pf	79	80
American Bicycle	19	19¼
American Bicycle pf	60¾	62½
American Bicycle bonds	90	92
American Hide & Leather	26½	..
American Hide and Leather pf	78½	..
American Woolen Goods	25¾	26
American Woolen Goods pf	82	82¼
American Writing Paper 5s	87	89
Beet Sugar pf	31	33
Distilling Company of America	81	83
Distilling Company of America pf	39½	40½
Electric Axle Light & Power	..	4¾
Electric Boat	19⅝	..
Electric Boat pf	37	42
Havana Commercial	24	25
Havana Commercial pf	64	65½
International Pump	21½	22
International Pump pf., ex div	71½	72½
National Gramophone	68	70
National Salt	46	47½
National Salt pf	77	79
National Tube	46¼	47
National Tube pf	98½	99
Otis Elevator	30	32
Otis Elevator pf	90	92
Pittsburg Coal subs	100	102
Royal Baking Powder pf	98½	99
Rubber Goods Mfg	27½	28
Rubber Goods Mfg. pf	81¾	82¼
Sloss-Sheffield subs	135	140
Sloss-Sheffield	39¼	41
Sloss-Sheffield pf	77	79
Standard Oil of New Jersey	466	468
Union Steel & Chain	30	31
Union Steel & Chain pf	70	71
U. S. Pneumatic Horse Collar	¼	½

Miscellaneous.

Amalgamated Copper	84⅜	84⅝
American Air Power	45	50
American Cotton	..	50
Arizona Lead	10½	10½
Asphalt Company of America	17½	18½
British Columbia Copper	10¼	..
Chicago & Alton subs	100	106½
Chicago & Alton 3s, (new,) w. i.	93	95
Electric Vehicle	77	81
Electric Vehicle pf	..	100
*Electro-Pneumatic, assessment paid	1¼	1⅝
Flemington Coal & Coke	28	30
General Carriage	..	30
Illinois Transportation	3½	4½
*Manhattan Copper	9½	9½
Mexican 5s	99	99¼
New England Transportation	7½	8¼
New York Gas & Electric 4s	90	91
New York Gas & Electric 5s	102¼	103
New York Transportation	17½	18¼
Pittsburg, Bessemer & Lake Erie	23	23½
St. Louis subs	135½	137
St. Louis common, when issued	..	31
St. Louis preferred, when issued	..	93
St. Louis 4s, when issued	..	94¾
Tennessee Copper	16	17
Trust Company of America	230	235
*Union Copper	29	30
Virginia Coal, Iron & Coke	29	30
Whipsaw Copper	12⅝	13½

*Selling dollars per share. Par value, $10.

LESS ACTIVE SECURITIES.

Street Railways.

	Bid.	Asked.
Broadway & Seventh Avenue	235	..
Broadway & Seventh Avenue, 1st	104	105½
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 2d	110	112
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	115	117
Broadway Surface 2d	104	105
Brooklyn City & R. R. Co.	240	242
Brooklyn, Bath. & West End 5s	102	104
Brooklyn Elevated bonds	103	103½
Brook., Queens Co. & Suburban 5s	111	113
Buffalo Street Railway stock	102	105
Buffalo Street Railway con	111	115
Central Park, N. & E. River	195	..
Central Park, N. & E. River 7s	107	109
Chicago Union Traction	33	33½
Chicago Union Traction pf	83	83½
Columbus Railway	24½	26
Columbus Railway pf	86	90
Con. Traction of N. J	64	66
Con. Traction of N. J. 5s	112	113
Eighth Avenue Railroad	400	410
Kings County Elevated 4s, (new)	90	92
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av	75	82
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 1st	116½	118
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 2d	89	91
Nassau Electric 4s	94	96
Nassau Electric 5s	112½	..
New York Traction	28	30
New Orleans Traction pf	100	102
Ninth Avenue Railroad	185	190
North Jersey Street Railway	35	37
North Jersey Street Railway 4s	93	93½
Orange & Passaic Valley bonds	103	104
Steinway Railway Co. 6 p c. 1st	117	118
Second Avenue Railroad consols	116	118
Sixth Avenue Railroad	215	230
Syracuse Rapid Transit	12	18
Syracuse Rapid Trans. pf	25	35
Union Railway 1st 5s	113	116
Union Railway stock	190	200
Union Traction, Providence	105	107
Worcester (Mass.) Traction	28	30
Worcester (Mass.) Traction pf	103	105

Gas Companies.

Buffalo (N. Y.) stock	9	10
Buffalo (N. Y.) 1st, with interest	82	83
Central Union 5s, guaranteed	103½	106
Consolidated Gas of Newark	56	..
Consolidated Gas of Newark bonds	105	106
Consolidated Gas bonds of N. J.	87½	89½
Consolidated Gas of N. J.	21¾	23½
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) bonds	102	105
Denver 6s	47¼	..
Denver Gas 5s	89½	90½
Essex & Hudson Gas	42	45
Fort Wayne Gas	50	55
Fort Wayne Gas 6s	73	77
Indnanapolis Gas	108	115
Indianapolis Gas bonds	106	108
Lafayette Gas Co.	50	55
Lafayette Gas Co. 1st 6s	74	78
Logansport & Wabash Valley Gas	43	48
Logansport & Wabash Valley 6s	64	68
Mutual Gas of New York	260	300
Madison (Wis.) Gas 6s	81	83
New England Gas & Coke	23	24
New England Gas & Coke bonds	77	78
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. 1st	110	113
N. Y. & E. R. Gas 1st Co. con	109	112
N. Y. Suburban Gas Co. con	102½	103½
North Hudson L., H. & P. Co	55	56
North Hud. L., H. & P. Co. bonds	107	109
Ohio & Indiana	43	48
Ohio & Indiana 1st 6s	64	68
St. Joseph (Mo.)	45	46
St. Joseph (Mo.) 5s	93	95
St. Paul Gas stock	58	61
St. Paul Gas bonds	89	91
Standard Gas, New York	112	115
Standard Gas, New York pf	142	150
Standard Gas 1st	116	118
Syracuse Gas stock	16½	17¼
Syracuse Gas 1st 5 per cent. bonds	85	90
Western Gas	106	107
Western Gas 1st 5s, with interest	106	108

Ferry Companies.

Brooklyn Ferry	32	34
Brooklyn Ferry 5 p. c., with int	94¾	94¾
Hoboken Ferry (new)	90¼	92
Hoboken Ferry con. 5s	94½	95
Metropolitan Ferry 5s	110	112
Union Ferry	42½	43½
Union Ferry bonds	102½	103½

Industrials.

American Ginning	21	23
American Type Founders'	54	55
Anderson Tobacco Company	10	12
Barney & Smith	18	22
Barney & Smith bonds	106	107
Consolidated Rubber Tire	18	21
Consolidated Rubber Tire pf	..	58
Cramps' Shipyard	75	81
General Chemical	55	..
General Chemical pf	97	100
Hudson River Telephone	110	115
Lorillard Company pf	115	117
Standard Coupler	35	40
Trenton Potteries	5	8
Trenton Potteries pf	45	55
Union Typewriter	27½	29
Union Typewriter 1st pf	111	113
Union Typewriter 2d pf	117	120
Worthington Pump pf	106	109

Miscellaneous.

American Bank Note	47	50
Central & South American Tel	114	116
Iron Steamboat	3	5
Iron Steamboat bonds	..	60
Louisville, Henderson & St. Louis	6	8
Louisville, Henderson & St. L. pf	18	21

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 25.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day and yesterday were as follows:

	Wednesday.	Tuesday.
Alta	.03	.03
Alpha Con.	.02	.03
Andes	.07	.08
Belcher	.30	.31
Best & Belcher	.48	.51
Bullion	.07	.08
Caledonia	.55	.56
Challenge Con.	.20	.21
Chollar	.29	.30
Confidence	.27	.70
Con. Cal. & Va	1.60	1.65
Con. Imperial	.01	.01
Crown Point	.11	.12
Gould & Curry	.31	.31
Hale & Norcross	.30	.33
Julia	.02	.04
Justice	.03	.03
Kentucky Con.	.03	.03
Lady Washington Con.	.02	.01
Mexican	.23	.24
Occidental Con.	.14	.76
Ophir	.73	.76
Overman	.13	.16
Potosi	.36	.39
Savage	.19	.19
Sag Belcher	.01	.02
Sierra Nevada	.54	.55
Standard	2.80	2.95
Syndicate	.06	.06
St. Louis	.06	.06
Union Con.	.32	.32
Utah Con.	.08	.09
Yellow Jacket	.20	.22
Silver bullion	57⅞	57¾
Mexican dollars	47½@48⅛	47½@48⅛
Drafts, sight	12½	12½
Telegraph	.15	.15

Special to The New York Times.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Oct. 25.—Gardner & Co. report closing quotations as follows:

	Wednesday.		Tuesday.	
	Bid.	Asked.	Bid.	Asked.
Acacia	34	34¼	34	34¼
Alamo	10½	10⅝	10	10¼
Anaconda	44	45	44	45
Argentum	26¾	23½	26	26½
Anchoria	78	80	78	80
Bankers	17	17⅜	14¾	14¾
Battle	40½	40⅝	39½	40
Blue Bell	14½	14⅝	14½	14⅝
Columbine	21⅜	21¾	21¾	21⅜
Consolidated	18¼	18½	18¼	18½
Damon	27	27¼	27	27½
Elkton	115	116	115	115½
El Paso	39½	41	39½	41
Findlay	16	16¾	16½	16½
Garfield	10½	10⅝	10½	10⅝
Gibson	28½	30	28	28
Golden Fleece	26	27½	26½	26¾
Golden King	91½	93	91½	93
Gold Coin	210	220	210	220
Gould	34	34¼	34	34¼
Isabella	104	105	104¾	105
Independence	43½	44	46	47
Jackpot	60⅜	61½	61	62
Moon Anchor	70	71	68	69
Matca	33½	34	33¼	34
National	17½	17¾	17⅛	18
Ophir	59¾	60½	59	61
Pharmacist	8	8¾	8	8½
Pinnacle	36	36½	36¾	37⅛
Portland	240	241	240	245
Raven	58½	60	58¼	60
Rawlings	31	32½	30	30½
Sovereign	17⅜	17½	17⅜	17½
Tornado	46½	47	46¾	47
Union	37⅜	38	37¾	38
Vindicator	145	150	145	156
Work	33⅜	33¾	32⅞	33
Zenobia	23½	24	23¼	23½

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

	1899.	1898.	1897.
BUFFALO, ROCHESTER & PITTSBURG—			
Mileage	336	339	339
3d week Oct	$90,672	$78,958	$79,868
From July 1	1,354,256	1,263,118	1,177,845
CANADIAN PACIFIC—			
Mileage	6,952	6,678	6,547
3d week Oct	684,000	593,000	619,000
From Jan. 1	22,223,025	20,033,247	18,327,340
CLEVELAND, LORAIN & WHEELING—			
Mileage	192	192	192
3d week Oct	38,042	29,358	40,632
From July 1	606,251	479,117	430,347
INTERNATIONAL & GREAT NORTHERN—			
Mileage	775	775	775
3d week Oct	111,270	127,605	95,066
From Jan. 1	3,185,374	3,024,901	1,174,231
MEXICAN NATIONAL—			
Mileage	1,266	1,219	1,219
3d week Oct	138,817	123,873	112,687
From Jan. 1	5,521,636	4,835,901	4,566,764
MISSOURI, KANSAS & TEXAS—			
Mileage	2,197	2,197	2,197
3d week Oct	344,407	370,215	317,804
From July 1	4,285,705	3,969,830	3,965,045
MISSOURI PACIFIC—			
Mileage	4,938	4,938	4,938
3d week Oct	616,000	580,000	586,000
From Jan. 1	21,729,814	20,816,262	19,139,781
Central Branch—			
Mileage	388	388	388
3d week Oct	25,000	26,000	20,000
From Jan. 1	975,424	1,061,912	891,741
NEW YORK, ONTARIO & WESTERN—			
Mileage	481	481	481
3d week Oct	98,308	78,636	93,465
From July 1	1,638,599	1,307,722	1,386,760
OMAHA—			
Month September	1,098,984	1,061,640	991,982
From Jan. 1	7,549,796	6,380,111	5,845,516
ST. LOUIS SOUTHWESTERN—			
Mileage	1,228	1,223	1,223
3d week Oct	132,900	137,900	79,100
From July 1	1,813,343	1,731,406	1,551,614
TEXAS & PACIFIC—			
Mileage	1,499	1,499	1,499
3d week Oct	202,935	214,075	228,612
From Jan. 1	6,232,586	5,806,549	5,346,994
TOLEDO & OHIO CENTRAL—			
Mileage	371	371	371
3d week Oct	42,612	35,545	38,393
From July 1	661,545	574,602	464,903
WABASH—			
Mileage	2,326	2,326	1,936
3d week Oct	362,099	295,961	296,108
From July 1	5,365,031	4,553,094	4,278,611
WHEELING & LAKE ERIE—			
3d week October:			
W. & L. E. Div.	38,196	31,299	34,528
C. C. & S. Div.	16,844	15,778	.....
Total	55,040	47,075	.....
From July 1 to Oct. 21:			
W. & L. E. Div.	585,476	477,141	362,696
From Aug. 1:			
C., C. & S. Div.	172,873	145,230	*27,643
Total	758,349	622,371	*135,978
*Increase.			
ST. JOSEPH & GRAND ISLAND for the year ended June 30—			
Gross	1,261,060	1,232,508	939,087
Op. expenses	912,650	747,669	676,948
Net	348,409	484,830	262,139
Prop. op. exp. to earnings	72.37%	60.66%	72.08%
Other income	102,180	853	.....
Total income	450,589	485,683	.....
Charges	441,362	461,921	.....
Surplus	9,227	23,762	.....
WABASH for September—			
Gross	1,497,840	1,288,639	1,202,508
Op. expenses	1,029,028	919,388	804,151
Net	468,811	369,252	398,357
From July 1:			
Gross	4,233,980	3,651,143	3,391,324
Op. expenses	3,023,436	2,642,691	2,215,678
Net	1,210,544	1,008,452	1,175,646

NEW CORPORATIONS.

Monarch Glove Company of New York City; capital, $10,000. Directors—Maurice Warner, Ferdinand Fraltz, Paul Flouquet, New York; Charles C. Rossiter, Glenwood, N. Y.

Mark H. Thompson & Co. of New York City, to sell hay, grain, feed, and general supplies for livery and other stables; capital, $10,000. Directors—Adah E. Thompson, East Orange, N. J.; Carsten H. Kohrs, Arthur M. Sanders, New York City.

Castle Braid Company of New York City; capital, $400,000. Directors—Henry W. Meyer, W. Schloss, and Joseph W. Schloss, New York City; Marcus W. Littell, Leo Selke, and Samuel A. Mehring, Brooklyn; Edward Hoffman, Newark, N. J.

Old Sterling Iron Company of Buffalo, to manufacture pig iron from iron ores and products of pig iron into iron and steel in various forms; also to manufacture coke and furnace slag into bricks and cement; capital, $80,000. Directors—Mary J. Baird, Faith D. Baird, W. J. Jamison, G. K. Prince, and Frank B. Baird, Buffalo.

Steamer H. B. Plant Is Launched.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Oct. 25.—The new Plant Line steamship, the H. B. Plant, was launched here yesterday. She is a steel boat 130 feet over all, 22 feet deep, and 31 feet beam. Capacity 400.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Wednesday, Oct. 25, 1899.

—Closing.— Bid.	Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
114	117	79	Adams Express	116	116	115	115	.....
16¾	17	3,600	Am. Car & Foundry	16½	17¼	16¼	17	+1¼
63⅞	64¼	4,557	Am. Car & Found. pf	63¼	65	63¼	64¾	+1⅜
37⅝	38	400	American Ice	38	38	37¾	37⅞	−1
82½	83½	412	American Ice pf	84	84	82	84	.....
45⅛	45⅝	1,745	American Cotton Oil	45⅝	45⅝	45¼	45⅜	+ ⅛
11¾	12¼	12	American Linseed	12⅝	12⅝	12⅜	12⅝	.....
53¼	53½	1,092	Am. Linseed pf	53½	53⅞	53½	53⅞	+ ⅛
148	150	10	American Express	148¼	148¼	148¼	148¼	.....
10	10½	617	American Malting Co.	10	10	10	10	−2½
44	45	2,503	Am. Malting Co. pf	50	50¼	45	45	−5
36	36⅝	625	Am. Smelt. & Ref	36⅝	36¾	36	36½	+ ⅛
86¼	86⅝	310	Am. Smelt. & Ref. pf	86⅝	86⅝	86⅛	86½	− ¼
49⅝	49¾	13,800	American Steel & Wire	50½	50½	48⅝	49¾	−1
95	96	3,225	Am. Steel & Wire pf	94½	94½	94½	94½	−1
152¾	152¾	66,475	Am. Sugar Ref. Co	150⅝	153⅝	149½	152⅝	+2¾
117	117½	10	Am. Sugar Ref. Co. pf	118	118	118	118	.....
97½	100	150	Am. Tel. & Cable Co	99	99	99	99	+ ½
35	35¾	1,400	American Tin Plate	36½	36½	35¼	35½	− ¾
83½	84	370	Am. Tin Plate pf	83	83	83	83	.....
122	122½	7,430	American Tobacco	122	123⅛	122	122½	+ ¼
43⅝	43⅞	3,215	American Steel Hoop	44	44	43¼	43½	− ½
82	83	1,170	Am. Steel Hoop pf	82	82	80	82	−2¼
45	46	400	Ann Arbor pf	45	46	45	46	+2
20¼	20½	3,800	At., T. & S. F	21½	21⅝	21	21¼	− ⅛
65¼	65¼	15,830	At., T. & S. F. pf	65	65⅝	64¾	65¼	+ ⅜
44⅞	45	1,772	Anaconda Copper	44	45	43¾	45	+2⅝
52⅝	53	1,625	Baltimore &

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Sales by Brokers—Reported Purchase by John Wanamaker—Transactions in the Auction Room.

M. E. Hewitt & Co. have sold for the Halter Investment Company the four-story flat, 523 West One Hundred and Forty-first Street; also, for H. D. Stringer, the four-story flat, 508 West One Hundred and Forty-second Street; also, for a client, 144 East Fifty-third Street, a three-story brownstone-front dwelling on a lot 17 by 100.

It is reported that John Wanamaker has increased his holdings on the south side of Ninth Street, between Broadway and Fourth Avenue, by the purchase of another of the Sailors' Snug Harbor leasehold properties. No. 80 East Ninth Street, sold at auction in January, 1898, was bought by a representative of Mr. Wanamaker and it was generally understood 86 East Ninth Street, also sold at auction a short time previously, was also bought for his account. The latter property is connected with the present Wanamaker store by a tunnel under Ninth Street.

B. Mainzer has sold the five-story flat, 7 West One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street; 25 by 100.11.

W. L. Inman and others transferred yesterday to the United States Trust Company, as trustee, the dwelling 11 West Fifty-sixth Street, the southwest corner of Sixth Avenue and Fifty-ninth Street, 100.5 by 71.6, and property in Brooklyn for an expressed consideration of $84,538.

Francis B. Robert has sold for the Max Weil estate the four lots on the southwest corner of One Hundred and Twenty-second Street and Claremont Avenue, opposite the proposed extension of Riverside Park, to George A. Stimpson, on private terms.

Easton & Co. of 206 West Forty-second Street, and not Charles H. Easton & Co. of 116 West Forty-second Street, effected the lease of the factory, to be erected on Twenty-seventh and Twenty-eighth Streets, just west of Eleventh Avenue.

Results at Auction.

Yesterday's offerings in the Trinity Building Salesroom resulted as follows:

By William M. Ryan.

240 East Forty-ninth Street, 19.6 by 100.5, three-story brownstone-front dwelling; executor's sale, to Mary M. Butler.....$10,775

317 and 319 East Forty-eighth Street, each 25 by 100, two five-story brick tenements; trustee's sale, to Lowenfeld & Prager..... 30,750

514 West One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street, 15 by 99.11, three-story Nova Scotia stone-front dwelling, with extension; public auction sale, to A. L. Hayes. 12,100

By Bryan L. Kennelly.

2,001 Second Avenue, northwest corner of One Hundred and Third Street, 25.5 by 75, four-story brick and stone double flat; partition sale, to Leopold Hutter.... 20,000

765 Union Avenue, 27 by 100, two-story brick and brownstone dwelling; public auction sale, to C. R. Kearny..... 7,900

By William Kennelly.

65 West Thirty-sixth Street, 25 by 98.9, five-story brownstone-front double flat; sale by order of executors and heirs, to Matilda J. Quinn 53,500

129 West Forty-ninth Street, 25 by 100, four-story brownstone-front single flat; sale by order of executors and heirs, to Mrs. Mary Casson 30,500

229 West Forty-eighth Street, 25 by 100.5, three-story brick flat; sale by order of executors and heirs, to Christopher Mooney 19,250

By Richard V. Harnett & Co.

226 West Tenth Street, 21.6 by 95, three-story brick dwelling, with extension; public auction sale, to Timothy J. Cronin 10,500

By Peter F. Meyer & Co.

118 Elm Street, west side, 79 feet north of Canal Street, 25.2 by 71, together with 120 Elm Street, adjoining, 24.10 by 87.5, and 122 Elm Street, adjoining, 24.3 by 88.11, three three-story brick buildings, connected on every floor; executor's sale, to the Trustees of Tufts College, being parties in interest 50,000

815 West Forty-fifth Street, 20 by 100.5, leasehold, four-story brownstone-front dwelling; executor's sale, to Edward O'Gorman 3,400

314 East Fortieth Street, 25 by 98.9, five-story brick double tenement; public auction sale, to Edward J. Beers..... 17,250

822 to 328 East Sixty-third Street, each 25 by 100.5, four five-story brick double tenements; foreclosure sale, to Rosa H. Kahn, 322 for $16,500, 324 for $16,000, 326 for $16,750, 328 for $17,250; total..... 66,000

To-day's Auction Sales.

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By James L. Wells, trustee's sale, 24 lots on One Hundred and Forty-eighth and One Hundred and Forty-ninth Streets, between Brook and St. Ann's Avenues.

By Bryan L. Kennelly & Co., foreclosure sale, James E. Kelly, referee, Lots 188, 189, and 190, on a map of the lands of William Adee, at West-chester, being at the junction of Madison Avenue and Bear Swamp Road; 402.3 by 105 by 150.3. Due on judgment, $5,758.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Henry M. Whitehead, referee, Prospect Avenue, east side, 102 feet north of Westchester Avenue, 107.4 by 85.4 and irregular, five three-story frame flats. Due on judgment, $7,600.

By Herbert A. Sherman, foreclosure sale, Richard W. G. Welling, referee, 2 West Eighty-seventh Street, south side, 70 feet west of Central Park West, 18 by 100.8, five-story brick dwelling; 4 West Eighty-seventh Street, adjoining, 20 by 100.8, five-story brick dwelling; 8 West Eighty-seventh Street, south side, 130 feet west of Central Park West, 20 by 100.8, five-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, on 2, $3,121; on 4 and 8, $7,050; subject to other mortgages, on 2 for $27,000; on 4 and 8 for $58,000.

By Richard V. Harnett & Co., executor's sale, 352 West One Hundred and Twenty-third Street, south side, 180 feet east of Morningside Avenue, 16 by 100.11, three-story brownstone-front dwelling; 531 West One Hundred and Forty-first Street, north side, 237.1 feet east of Broadway, 16 by 99.11, three-story brownstone-front dwelling.

By Richard V. Harnett & Co., executor's sale, 1,327 Second Avenue, southwest corner of Seventieth Street, 25.3 by 80, five-story brick and brownstone tenement, with store.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., partition sale, Warren W. Foster, referee, 334 and 336 Stanton Street, north side, 39.10 feet west of Mangin Street, 39.10 by 70, five-story brick factory building; 338 Stanton Street, north side, adjoining the foregoing, 19.11 by 70, vacant.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., sale by order of the Sheriff, 719 Lexington Avenue, east side, 20.5 feet south of Fifty-eighth Street, 20 by 65, three-story stone-front dwelling; all title and interest of Thomas Regan on Aug. 9, 1899.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

No. 132 Ridge Street, for a six-story brick store and flats, 27 by 87; L. Sroka of 258 Delancey Street, owner; Horenburger & Straub, architects; cost, $20,000.

Wyse Street, west side, 100 feet south of Jennings Street, for a one-story brick and stone stable, 50 by 30; Frank Del Balso of 1,481 Hoe Street, owner; Neils Toelberg, architect; cost, $1,500.

No. 45 West Twenty-sixth Street, for a one-story brick electric station, 18 by 92; Edison Electric Illuminating Company, owner; cost, $1,000.

Bergen Avenue, west side, 150 feet north of One Hundred and Fifty-third Street, for a one-story frame shed, 7 by 8; Albert Bleeker, owner and architect; cost, $500.

No. 1,162 Second Avenue, for a one-story brick store, 15 by 25; Erdman & Blumenthal, owners; E. L. Angell of 108 Fulton Street, architect; cost, $800.

Seventh Avenue, east side, from One Hundred and Sixteenth to One Hundred and Seventeenth Street, for an eight-story brick and stone flat, 201.10 by 171; W. W. Astor of 21 West Twenty-sixth Street, owner; Clinton & Russell, architects; cost, $500,000.

Ninety-fourth Street, southeast corner of First Avenue, for four brick coal pockets and sheds; Henken & Wilenbrock, premises, owners; J. C. Hankinson of 93 Watts Street, architect; cost, $9,000.

Alterations.

Nos. 49 to 55 West Twenty-seventh Street, to a ten-story and basement brick hotel; W. B. Horn of 3 Broad Street, owner; James E. Ware & Son, architects; cost, $50,000.

No. 340 East One Hundred and Seventeenth Street, to a five-story brick and stone tenement; A. G. Papa, premises, owner; A. S. Bandesson, architect; cost, $1,000.

No. 2,807 Third Avenue, to a three-story brick and stone dwelling and store; S. Hecht of 698 East One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street, owner; B. F. King, architect; cost, $1,900.

Reade and Washington Streets, northwest corner, to a five-story brick and frame store and loft; Drohan & Co., premises, owner; H. E. Benjamin of 324 West Forty-seventh Street, architect; cost, $400.

Central Park West, Seventy-first to Seventy-second Streets, to an eleven-story brick and steel hotel; Jacob Rothschild of 21 West Fifty-seventh Street, owner; J. E. Ware & Son, architects; cost, $200.

Fifth Avenue, southeast corner of Fifty-seventh Street, to a one-story brick dwelling; C. P. Huntington, premises, owner; G. B. Post, architect; cost, $1,000.

No. 1,408 Fifth Avenue, to a five-story brick flat and store; J. Waldvogel of 1,085 Second Avenue, owner; Neville & Bagge, architects; cost, $100.

One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street, north side, 44 feet west of Brook Avenue, to a two-and-one-half-story frame dwelling; also, to a two-story frame dwelling, One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street, north side, 20 feet west of Forest Avenue; Leo Hutter, owner; Louis Falk of Third Avenue and One Hundred and Forty-sixth Street, architect; cost, $1,100.

No. 404 East Fourteenth Street, to a six-story brick factory; Henry Fultner, owner; H. Regelmann, architect; cost, $150.

No. 2,322 Second Avenue, to a five-story brick hotel; Patrick Ward, premises, owner; J. Schlesinger, architect; cost, $250.

No. 834 Fifth Avenue, to a three and four story brick dwelling; A. M. Hoyt, premises, owner; James C. Hoe's Sons, builders; cost, $1,000.

Apartment House for W. W. Astor.

Instead of disposing of his real estate holdings in this city, as was rumored a few weeks ago, William Waldorf Astor will invest an extra $500,000 in an apartment house covering the entire block front on the east side of Seventh Avenue, between One Hundred and Sixteenth and One Hundred and Seventeenth Streets and extending 171 feet in depth. The plans were filed yesterday at the Building Department by Architects Clinton & Russell. The structure will be eight stories in height, with an exterior of brick and Indiana limestone. According to the plans the building will contain apartments for ninety-three families.

Alterations to the Gerlach Hotel.

The Gerlach Hotel, which was recently leased for a long term of years by J. Pierpont Morgan to Eugene M. Earle & Son, will be thoroughly renovated and redecorated at a cost of $50,000. Plans for the work, which were filed yesterday by the architects, James E. Ware & Son, also call for the installation of new steam and electric plants. Upon the completion of the alterations the house will be reopened as the Hotel Earlington.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Wednesday, Oct 25.

AMSTERDAM AV, 642, w s, 25x100; Frederick W. Sauer and others to Arthur McConnell $100

BOND ST, 55, s s, 22x61.3x22.3x65.7; John Richard to Johanna Buttner and others. 11,000

BOSTON AV, n s, 166.9 ft e of Perot St, 51.4x76.1x50x64.6; Louis Schoenfeld and wife to Emma C. Schoenfeld.....

BOSTON AV, n s, 166.9 ft e of Perot St, 51.4x76.1x50x64.6; William Schoenfeld and wife to Louis Schoenfeld.....

BOSTON ROAD, s e s, 317.7 ft n of an angle opposite Jefferson St, 43.9x100x irregular; Rowland W. Thomas and another to Frank D. Lansley .....

BROOK AV, 498, e s, 25x100; Bertha Loeb to Louise F. K. Ries.....

FAIRMOUNT PLACE, s s, 372.10 ft w of Marmion Av, —x—; John C. Embree to Richard H. Casey.....

JACKSON AV, e s, 58.4 ft n of 158th St, 16.8x87.6; Robert Goeller to Jennie E. Miller.....

LOT 36, map of Johnson Farm at Devoe's Point; Catherine Bagot to Elizabeth J. Bagot and others.....

MANHATTAN AV, 141, w s, 16.4x75; Mary Dunshee to Edward H. Kelly .....

PARK AV, 89, e s, 19.9x80; Pliny Fisk to Maude A. Banks.....

PARK AV, 89, 19.9x80; Herbert L. Denny to Pliny Fisk.....

PECK SLIP, w s, 88.3 ft n of South St, 19.2x53.3x19x52.6; Solomon D. Cohen to Robert W. B. Elliott.....

SHERIDAN ST, s w corner of Barker AV, 362 ft to Bleecker St x w 400x n 364 to street x e 400 to beginning; Frances L. Archer to Catharine A. D. Kernochan

ST. PAUL'S PLACE, n s, 95.11 ft w of 3d Av, 28.10x109.4x28.10x108.5; Thomas J. Dunn, as Sheriff, to the Ernst-Marx-Nathan Company .....

UNION AV, w s, 165 ft s of 151st St, 20x100; William Wainwright to Emma Dannenberg and another.....

WASHINGTON ST, 446, 17.11x80.2; Charles D. Blanchard, trustee, to George B. Ritter.....

WEST END AV, n e corner of 70th St, 17x70; Lily A. Godfrey to Mary A. Godfrey, trustee.....

WILSON PLACE, s s, 175 ft e of Barker Av, 25x137.5; Edward Bernhard to Peter Johnson and wife.....

3D AV, 2,131, e s, 26x65; Samuel I. Ferguson to Michael McLaughlin .....

3D AV, n w corner of St. Paul's Place, 26.5x100.9x26.7x95.11; Thomas J. Dunn, as Sheriff, to the Ernst-Marx-Nathan Company .....

3D AV, w s, 26.5 ft n of St. Paul's Place, 26.4x105.7x26.11x100.9; Thomas J. Dunn, as Sheriff, to the Ernst-Marx-Nathan Company .....

3D AV, w s, 52.9 ft n of St. Paul's Place, 26.7x110.5x26.9x105.7; Thomas J. Dunn, as Sheriff, to the Ernst-Marx-Nathan Company .....

13TH ST, n s, 150 ft w of Avenue A, 80x irregular; Bayne T. and W. H. M. Reed to Max S. A. Wilson, quit claim.

13TH ST, n s, 150 ft w of Avenue A, 80x irregular; Richard B. Tunstall to Max S. Wilson.....

14TH ST, n s, 75 ft w of 7th Av, 25x90; George H. Hart, referee, to Walter B. Horn .....

22D ST, 11 East, 26.2x98.9; Edward Wickens to Elias Kempner.....

30TH ST, 114 East, 20x98.9; Thomas N. Ross to Nathaniel G. Bradford, Jr. .....

30TH ST, 114 East, 20x98.9; Nathaniel G. Bradford, Jr., to Louisa La Montague

56TH ST, 11 West, 24.8x100.5; 6th Av, s w corner of 59th St, 100.5x71.6; also property in Brooklyn; Willie L. Inman and others to United States Trust Company, trustee.....

61ST ST, 345 East, 23x100.5; Jacob May to Tiene Alexander, quit claim.....

71ST ST, n s, 200 ft e of Park Av, 20x102.2; Agnes Hunt to Amelia R. Hunt and another.....

72D ST, n s, 210 ft w of 3d Av, 39.5x102.2x39.10x102.2; Frederic E. Perham to David S. Ritterband.....

80TH ST, n s, 120 ft w of Madison Av, 21x102.2; Marguerite B. Reed to James A. Blanchard.....

85TH ST, s s, 144 ft e of 5th Av, 20.6x102.2, ¾ part; John Cronin and others to Jeremiah M. Cronin.....

107TH ST, s s, 100 ft e of Madison Av, 25x100.11; Philip W. Kopper, referee, to Henry Herrmann .....

113TH ST, s s, 267 ft w of 7th Av, 16x100.11; Mary W. Platt to Stanley L. Platt .....

114TH ST, 46 West, 17.8x100.11; A. W. Franke to Josephine Frank.....

120TH ST, s s, 355 ft w of 5th Av, 18.4x100.11; Edward P. Steers and wife to the Twelfth Ward Bank .....

133D ST, s s, 150 ft w of 10th Av, 125x99.11; Mollie Lowenthal to Rachel Juster .....

141ST ST, n s, 150 ft w of 8th Av, 50x99.11; Samuel Stirn, executor, to Esther A. Wheaton .....

142D ST, s s, 225 ft e of Willis Av, 16.8x100; Samuel I. Ferguson to Michael McLaughlin .....

162D ST, s s, 140 ft s e of Courtlandt Av, 25x100; William H. Bickelhaupt and Jr., to William H. Bickelhaupt and wife .....

Recorded Leases.

COOK, Emily, to Frederick Schroder; 53d St, 158 East, 2 years.....$480

MARX, Isaac, agent, to Leopold Puhr; 3d Av, 129, 2 years, from May 1, 1898..... 1,500

MARX, Isaac, agent, to Leopold Puhr; 3d Av, 129, 3 years, from May 1, 1900.. 1,500

ROTHERMEL, Albert, to Adam Gander; Westchester Av, 793, 5 years.....$960 to 1,200

Recorded Mortgages.

AHL, Maurice, to Charles J. Richter and another, trustees; 139th St, s s, 500 ft e of Willis Av, 5 years.....$15,000

BAILEY, Thomas, to Samuel Riker; Amsterdam Av, w s, 20 ft n of 151st St, 3 years 8,000

BLANCHARD, James A., to Sarah M. Blanchard; 80th St, n s, 120 ft w of Madison Av, 1 year..... 30,000

BLOOMBERG, Sarah G. and Aaron J., to Mutual Life Insurance Company; 65th St, 50 East, 1 year..... 15,000

BRIGGS, John C., to Samuel Hyman; Fordham, or High Bridge, Road, widened, n s, 129.11 ft e of Valentine Av, 1 month.....

BROWN, Wesley A., to the North New York Co-operative Building and Loan Association; Munford Place, e s, 306 ft n of Jennings St, 3 years.....

BRUNCKHORST, Frederick, to Charles J. Richter and another, trustees, &c.; 139th St, s s, 525 ft e of Willis Av, 5 years.....

BURCKLE, Susan, to Louisa Combefort; 3d Av, s w corner of 56th St, 1½ years..

BUTTNER, Johanna et al, to Dry Dock Savings Institution; 55 Bond St, 1 year.

COHEN, Jacob, to The Equitable Life Assurance Society; 114th St, s s, 254.6 ft e of 3d Av, 2 years.....

CRONIN, Jeremiah M., to John Cronin and others; 85th St, s s, 144 ft e of 5th Av, 3 years .....

ELMIRA BRIDGE COMPANY, LIMITED, & THE GOODWIN CAR COMPANY, to The Knickerbocker Trust Company; 37 freight cars, &c, leases, rents, &c, secures gold bonds.....

FELDMAN, Elias, to Louis Manheim; 3d Av, 100.2 ft s of 173d St, demand..

FELDMAN, Elias, to Louis Manheim; 93 to 97 Cherry St, demand.....

GREENALCH, Richard U., to Jacob D. Butler; Central Park West, n w corner of 108th St, demand .....

GOTTLIEB, Aaron, to the Lawyers' Mortgage Insurance Company; 63 Pitt St, 3 years.....

HEIMAN, Joseph, to Isaac Goodman; 105 Norfolk St, 3 years.....

HEIMAN, Joseph, to United States Trust Company; Norfolk St, 105, 5 years.....

JACOB, Henry, to Rosalie Chesterman; 85th St, n s, 200 ft w of 1st Av, 3 years..

JUSTER, Rachel, to Alexander W. Cahn; 133d St, s s, 150 ft w of 10th Av, 1 month.....

KENNEDY, Andrew F., to Seamen's Bank for Savings; 12 Cortlandt St, 1 year.....

LA MONTAGUE, Louise, to N. G. Bradford, Jr., 114 East 30th St, 2 years.....

LEAVY, Joseph, and another to Elizabeth B. Vanderpoel; 220 West 20th St, 3 years .....

LEAVY, Joseph, and another to Isaac Roehm and others; 220 West 20th St, 3 years .....

LEVY, Leon, to The German Savings Bank; 1,961 to 1,969 7th Av, 1 year.....

MERTHALER, Joseph, to John J. Clancy; Forest Av, e s, 344 ft n of 165th St, ¼ year .....

MATHER, Miller, to Mutual Life Insurance Company; 26th St, n s, 320 ft w of 10th Av, 3 years.....

McALEESE, Thomas, to Beadleston & Woers; 53d St, 158 East, saloon lease, demand .....

McGUIRE, James to Jere J. Campion; 304 East 49th St, 5 years.....

MILLER, Jennie E., to Morton D. Bogue, guardian, &c.; Jackson Av, e s, 58.4 ft n of 158th St, 3 years.....

MORGAN, Thomas, to Mary J. Davis; 533 Burnside Av, 1 year, (rerecorded).....

MORRONE, Frank, to William L. Flanagan, as Managing Director; Hoffman St, w s, n ½ of Lot 106, map of lands of William Powell, demand .....

MURRAY, Robert, to Emilie J. Murray; 114th St, n s, 473 ft e of Pleasant Av, 1 year .....

PAUL B. PUGH & CO. to the Irving Savings Institution; 92d St, n s, 175 ft w of Central Park West, 3 years.....

PRENDERGAST, Patrick, to D. Willis James; 85th St, n s, 150 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 1 year.....

PRENDERGAST, Patrick, to German Savings Bank; 85th St n s, 150.2 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 1 year.....

QUIRK, Patrick J., to De Lancey N. B. D. Coleman and another, trustees; 95th St, s s, 236.3 ft e of 5th Av, 3 years.....

QUIRK, Patrick J., to Sarah Billings et al, executors, &c.; 95th St, s s, 133.9 ft w or Madison Av, 3 years.....

QUIRK, Patrick J., to Sarah Billings, et al, executors, &c; 95th St, s s, 117.9 ft w of Madison Av, 3 years.....

RIES, Louise F. K., to Bertha Loeb; 498 Brook Av, installments.....

RITTER, George B., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 446 Washington St, 2 years .....

SHEEHY, Catherine, or Catherine C. to Joseph C. Levi, trustee; King's Bridge Road, e s, 50.6 ft s of 187th St, widened, 1 year .....

SHEEHY, Catherine C., to Joseph C. Levi, trustee; 143d St, n s, 200 ft e of 8th Av; Lots 30 and 31, map of 54 lots at Tremont, 24th Ward, annexed to deed, United Real Estate and Trust Company to Kountze, 1 year .....

SWETNICK, Louis, to Louise J. Tilby; 30 Market St, installments .....

TANSLEY, Frank D., to Cowland W. Thomas and another; Boston Road, s s, 317.11 ft e of an angle in said road opposite Jefferson St, extends to Prospect Av, 1 year .....

TAYLOR, Edward H., jr., to Adelaide S. Prevost; 111th St, n s, 440 ft e of 7th Av, 3 years.....

TREDE, Conrad, to Yonkers Savings Bank; Matilda St, w s, Lot 203, map of Penfield property, South Mount Vernon, 1 year .....

WHEATON, Esther A., to Samuel Stirn; 141st St, n s, 150 ft w of 8th Av, 1 year.

Assignments of Mortgages.

BOEHM, Isaac and Max S., to Gibson Putzel.....$15,085

BOWERS, John M., and another, executors, &c., to Evelina C. Bliss.....

COHN, Felix, to William Schiff.....

FALVEY, Catharine E., to George Hill....

GOLDSCHMIDT, Julius, to Marcus Newburg, guardian, &c.....

HAMILTON BANK to Amelia Friedmann

HEILNER, Emanuel, and others to Allen L. Mordecai.....

KINGS COUNTY TRUST COMPANY to Laura E. Mills.....

ODELL, Benjamin B., jr., and another, receivers, &c., to Daniel E. Seybel.....

PARKIN, Louisa F., to the City Mortgage Company.....

PETTY, SOULARD & WALKER REALTY Company to Clinton H. Leggett.....

SMITH, Clinton N., executor, &c., to Adon Smith, trustee.....

SMITH, F. Vinton, to the Twelfth Ward Bank.....

THE CITY MORTGAGE COMPANY to Edward Winslow.....

Mechanics' Liens.

AMSTERDAM AV, n w corner of 138th St, 100x100; the Vermont Marble Company against Harry Chaffee, owner and contractor .....

AMSTERDAM AV, n e corner of 129th St, 100x100; Haslun & Werdell against James T. Fitzpatrick, owner and contractor .....

CENTRAL PARK WEST, w s, 50.5 ft n of 100th St, 50.6x100; Pasquale Strepone against James C. Murray, owner and contractor .....

MOTT AV, e s, 125 ft n of 138th St, 90.6x129.1; James Powers against John Cotter, owner; Christman & Hogan, contractors .....

UNION AV, w s, 50 ft s of 166th St, 100x100; Dennis W. Moran against Matthew F. Riley, owner and contractor .....

WALES AV, n w corner of 152d St, 50x100; Heil Brothers against Louther S. Horne, owner and contractor .....

WASHINGTON AV, w s, 300 ft s of 180th St, 100x145; Frank Bracalello against James A. Lane, owner and contractor..

WEBSTER AV, s e corner of St. Paul's Place, 26.2x100; A. Johannesson against Anderson & Forstrick, owners and contractors .....

WEBSTER AV, n e corner of St. Paul's Place, 24.6x90; A. Johannesson against Anderson & Forstrick, owners and contractors .....

WENDOVER AV, s e corner of Brook Av, 26x104; A. Johannesson against Anderson & Forstrick, owners and contractors .....

3D AV, s e corner of 174th St, 100.11x100; Harris Wallace against David Cohen, owner; Max Navias, contractor.....

3D AV, s e corner of 174th St, 100.11x100; Morris Wallace against David Cohen, owner; Max Navias, contractor.....

3D AV, s e corner of 174th St, 100.11x100; Harry Bernhard against David Cohen, owner; Max Navias, contractor.....

3D AV, s e corner of 174th St, 100.11x100; Wolf Berman against David Cohen, owner; Max Navias, contractor.....

3D AV, s e corner of 174th St, 100.11x100; Max Navias against David Cohen, owner and contractor .....

3D AV, s e corner of 174th St, 100.11x100; Meyer Serebrinsky against David Cohen, owner; W. Berman, contractor.....

26TH ST, 19 West; Hugh J. Barron against Michael Bergman, owner and contractor .....

62D ST, 152 to 158 West; James Powers against Robert Rankin, owner; James Hunter, contractor .....

75TH ST, 422 and 424 East; Bennett Sanberg against Adolph Wiedhopf, owner and contractor .....

92D ST, 4 to 8 West; August Bischoff against John W. Stevens, owner; John Riesinger, contractor.....

92D ST, 4 and 8 West; John Riesinger against Patrick J. O'Connell, owner; John W. Stevens, contractor .....

98TH ST, 19 and 21 East; Nicholas Burkhardt against Joseph W. and John Kierst, owners and contractors.....

105TH ST, 45 West; Daniel De Vaul against Jane Layton, owner; Peter J. Kennelly, contractor .....

116TH ST, s s, 100 ft w of Madison Av, 100x100; Donato Lucano against Benjamin Knower, as executor, &c., owner; Antonio Altieri, contractor .....

118TH ST, n s, 125 ft e of Madison Av, 100x100; John H. Shipway & Brother against Ray Weinzimmer, owner; Wolf Weinzimmer, owner and contractor.....

166TH ST, 966 to 970 East; Robert Moore against Jane McArthur, owner; Edwin R. Will, contractor .....

Lis Pendens.

BRADHURST AV, n e corner of 142d St, 27.9x61.11x27.11x64.11; Edith M. Wharton against Guiditta Cavinato, and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Strong & Cadwallader.

BROOK AV, e s, 236.1 ft s of 168th St, 75.1x104.6x75x150; John Kelly against Dennis Farrell and others, (foreclosure of mechanic's lien;) attorney, R. J. Kelly.

COURTLANDT AV, 620; Emma A. Boehme against Odelia, or Ottilia, Wirsing, (action to declare judgment a lien, &c.;) attorneys, Hobbs & Gifford .....

CROSBY ST, 159 and 161; Henry and David W. Dazian against Michael O. Hanlon and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Rose & Putzel.

LENOX AV, w s, 26 ft n of 135th St, 27x100; Janet and Althea S. Rudd, as trustees, against Francis Callaghan and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, De Forest Brothers.

RAILROAD AV, e s, part of Lot 7, on map of Central Morrisania, 50x125; Albert C. Hencken against Henry G. Silleck, jr., and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Baldwin & Blackmar.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, n e corner of 84th St, 57.4x102.9x52.2x79; Charles F. Bond against William R. and James M. Stewart, (foreclosure of mechanic's lien;) attorney, S. Campbell.

STANTON ST, 7, and 335 8th St; Gilbert L. Hassell against D. Theodore Hassell, individually and as executor, &c., et al., (action to declare a trust, &c.;) attorney, W. P. Williams.

VANDERBILT AV, e s, 325 ft s of 171st St, 75x150, Albert C. Hencken against Albert Tusch and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Baldwin & Blackmar.

34TH ST, s s, 195.10 ft e of 10th Av, 20.10x98.9; the Mutual Life Insurance Company against Stephen F. Massett and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, C. E. Miller.

44TH ST, s s, 450 ft w of 5th Av, 50x100.5; Isidore Jackson and another against the Llewellyn Chambers and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, A. Stern.

69TH ST, 104 West; Jane M. Hamilton and others, executors, &c., against Marie J. Pitz-Mahony and others, (amended foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, G. H. Stern.

112TH ST, 226 West; William H. McWhirter against Samuel Vollman and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Shaw, Fisk & Shaw.

115TH ST, n s, 245 ft w of 5th Av, 25x100.10; Gertrude B. C. Bunn against Joshua C. Sanders and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, W. H. Reed.

137TH ST, 15 West; Richard H. Hunt and others, trustees, &c., against William J. Devlin and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Hoppin & Berard.

158TH ST, or Cedar Place, s s, 75.9 ft e of Cauldwell Av, 18.6x85; Robert F. Seiffert against Thomas J. Tuomey and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Harris & Corwin .....

178TH ST, s s, 100 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 25x97.7x25.1x99.8; the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York against John E. Toumey and wife, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Moses & Morris.

Owners of Naval Prizes Plead.

Judge James W. Locke of the United States Circuit Court for the Southern District of Florida held a hearing yesterday on the claim filed by the owners of four vessels captured by United States men-of-war just after the Spanish-American war broke out. The vessels were the schooners Pireneo, Matilde, and Tras Hermanas, and the sloop Sofia. The owners claim that they were neutral.

Asiatic Association Election.

At the second annual meeting of the American Asiatic Association yesterday, the following officers were elected: President—Everett Frazar; Vice President—Samuel D. Brewster; Treasurer—Joseph R. Patterson; Secretary—John Foord.

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

Wheat, No. 2 red	.75¾
Corn, No. 2 mixed	.40½
Oats, No. 2 mixed	.29
Flour, Minnesota patent	$4.05
Cotton, middling	7 5-16
Coffee, No. 7 Rio	.06
Sugar, granulated	5.18
Molasses, O. K. prime	.35
Beef, family	11.50
Beef, hams	24.50
Tallow, prime	.04⅝
Pork, mess	9.25
Hogs, dressed, 160-lb.	.06¼
Lard, prime	5.60
Iron, Northern, No. 1 foundry	23.50
Butter, Western creamery	.24

CHICAGO, Oct. 25.—No. 2 Spring wheat, 69½@71c; No. 3 Spring wheat, 64@70c; No. 2 red, 70¾c; No. 2 corn, 32½c; No. 2 white, 25½@26c; No. 2 oats, 23c; No. 2 white, 25½@26c; No. 3 white, 24¾@25¼c; No. 2 rye, 54¾c; No. 2 barley, 39@45¼c; No. 1 flaxseed, Northwestern, $1.30½; prime timothy seed, $2.30; mess pork, per bbl, $8@$8.05; lard, per 100 lb, $5.20@$5.25; short ribs, sides, (loose,) $4.75@$5.15; dry-salted shoulders, (boxed,) 6@6¼c; short clear sides, (boxed,) $5.40@$5.50; whisky, distillers' finished goods, per gallon, $1.24; sugars, cut loaf, unchanged; clover, choice, $7.50.

COTTON.—The market was almost lifeless, with the greatest swing of prices not more than 8 points. Whereas holders had small receipts, bullish crop news, strong spot markets, and good trade conditions generally in cotton prices to fall back on, bears were supported in their views by weak cables, reports that Neill had again come out with an 11,000,000-bale crop estimate, and statements to the effect that exporters were withdrawing from Southern spot markets. The investment public was very much at sea, and in a small way sold the January and March positions. On the first call prices were unchanged to 2 points higher; these figures proved to be about top for the day. At the close the local market was steady, with prices 3@6 points lower.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
October	7.03	7.03	6.98	6.98@6.99
November	7.02	7.03	6.99	6.98@6.99
December	7.06	7.06	7.00	7.01@7.02
January	7.10	7.11	7.03	7.04@7.05
February	7.12	7.13	7.09	7.06@7.08
March	7.15	7.15	7.08	7.08@7.09
April				7.10@7.11
May	7.19	7.19	7.13	7.12@7.13
June	7.14	7.14	7.14	7.13@7.14
July	7.20	7.20	7.16	7.15@7.16
August	7.20	7.20	7.13	7.15@7.16
September	6.90	6.90	6.90	6.88@6.92

Southern spot markets were officially reported by wire as follows: New Orleans at 6 13-16c; Mobile, 6 13-16c; Savannah, 6 15-16c; Charleston, 6 15-16c; Wilmington, 7½c; Norfolk, 7 1-16c; Baltimore, 7½c; Augusta, 1-16c lower, at 7c; Memphis steady at 7c; St. Louis, 7 1-16c.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 25.—Spot cotton, fair business doing; sales, 10,000 bales; speculation and export, 500 bales; American, 9,000 bales; receipts, 27,000 bales; American, 22,000 bales; middling uplands, 3 31-32d. Futures opened steady at an advance of a point, and closed easy, net unchanged to ½ point higher. December-January, 3.53½d; January-February, 3.52½b; February-March, 3.52s; March-April, 3.52s; April-May, 3.52s; May-June, 3.52s; June-July, 3.52s; July-August, 3.52s; August-September, 3.50½s; October, 3.56b; October-November, 3.56b; November-December, 3.54b. Manchester—Yarns quiet but steady. Cloths quiet and unchanged.

BOSTON, Oct. 25.—The American Wool and Cotton Reporter will say to-morrow of the wool trade: A tremendous business has been transacted in the wool market since our last review. Consumers, members of the trade, speculators, and exporters have purchased freely, and as we go to press some large lines are under negotiation, which will very likely result in another large record next week. English buyers are here and are negotiating for some good-sized lines of wool, including Australian wool in bond, and have already taken a considerable amount during the past ten days. About 250,000 pounds of South American crossbreds have also been sold, and further exportations of territories may be looked for at any time. Prices are strong, with an upward tendency, and the situation has been intensified by the strong advices received from Australian. The sales of the week in Boston amounted to 8,078,200 pounds domestic and 1,993,000 pounds foreign, making a total of 10,071,200 pounds, against a total of 8,020,000 pounds for the previous week, and a total of 2,325,500 pounds for the corresponding week last year. Sales since Jan. 1, 1899, amount to 249,045,300 pounds, against 93,466,510 pounds last year at this time.

FUTURES.

NEW YORK PRICES.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—				
December	75⅞	75 9-16	75	75½
May	78⅞	79⅝	78 9-16	79⅜
Corn—				
December				39½
May	38⅝	39	38⅛	39
Oats—				
December	22⅝	22¾	22 9-16	22⅝
May	24 5-16	24⅜		24½

CHICAGO PRICES.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—				
December	70⅝	70 9-16	69 15-16	70⅛
May	74⅝	74 5-16	73⅝	74¼
Corn—				
October				31⅝
December	31¼	31 9-16	31⅛	31½
May	32¾	33 3-16	32⅝	33⅛
Oats—				
October				22¼
December	22⅝	22¾	22 9-16	22⅝
May	24 5-16	24½		24½

BREADSTUFFS.—WHEAT—The wheat

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of HARRIS ABRAMS, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Harris Abrams of the County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 21st day of October, A. D. 1899, the said Harris Abrams was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Nathaniel A. Prentiss, referee in bankruptcy, 120 Broadway, New York City, on the 8th day of November, A. D. 1899, at two o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

NATHANIEL A. PRENTISS,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

October 25th, 1899.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of MARK H. COHEN and JACOB COHEN, individually and as partners in MARK H. COHEN & BROTHERS, Bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Mark H. Cohen and Jacob Cohen of New York, in the County of New York, and district aforesaid, bankrupts:

Notice is hereby given that on the 19th day of October, A. D. 1899, the said Mark H. Cohen and Jacob Cohen were duly adjudicated bankrupts; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of George C. Holt, referee, No. 34 Pine Street, New York City, on the 6th day of November, A. D. 1899, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

GEORGE C. HOLT,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, October 25, 1899.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of ALLEN J. LITCHFIELD, Bankrupt.—In bankruptcy. No. 1,555.

To the creditors of Allen J. Litchfield of New York, in the County of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 7th day of October, A. D. 1899, the said Allen J. Litchfield was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of George C. Holt, referee, No. 34 Pine Street, New York City, on the 6th day of November, A. D. 1899, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

GEORGE C. HOLT,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, Oct. 25, 1899.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of MICHAEL MARTICELLI, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—No. 1,601.

To the creditors of Michael Marticelli of New York, in the County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 19th day of October, A. D. 1899, the said Michael Marticelli was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of George C. Holt, referee, No. 34 Pine Street, New York City, on the 9th day of November A. D. 1899, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

GEORGE C. HOLT,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, October 25, 1899.

NO. 1,497.—UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT for the Southern District of New York.—OWEN P. McDONALD, bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Owen P. McDonald, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated October 24th, 1899, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, November 15th, 1899, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

THEODOR AUB,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, October 26th, 1899.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—No. 1,450.—MITCHELL CARO, bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Mitchell Caro, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated October 20, 1899, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, November 8, 1899, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

GEORGE C. HOLT,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, Oct. 25, 1899.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—JOSEPH ROBERTS, No. 1,482.

Notice is hereby given that Joseph Roberts, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated October 23, 1899, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, November 8 1899, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

GEORGE C. HOLT,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, Oct. 25, 1899.

SUMMONSES.

SUPREME COURT.—TRIAL DESIRED IN NEW York County.—FREDERICK T. GOLDSMITH and THEODOR WOLF, Plaintiffs, against JOHN F. BARRETT, Albert H. Farnum, and Thomas E. Barrett, defendants.—Summons.

To the above-named defendants:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiffs' attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear, or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default, for the relief demanded in the complaint. Dated September 21, 1899.

BALDWIN & BLACKMAR,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys,
Office and Post Office Address: No. 31 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

To John F. Barrett, Albert H. Farnum, and Thomas E. Barrett, defendants:

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of Hon. Francis M. Scott, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 18th day of October, 1899, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, City, County, and State of New York. BALDWIN & BLACKMAR,
o19-1aw6wTh&d1 Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

AUCTION SALES.

RECEIVERS' SALE.

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—HENRY LEMBECK, plaintiff, against METROPOLITAN BUILDING COMPANY, defendant.

In pursuance of the final judgment made and entered in this action, bearing date August 14th, 1899, and of an order duly made and entered therein, bearing date the 21st day of August, 1899, we, the undersigned, receivers named in said judgment and order named, will sell at public auction, to the highest bidders, on the premises, at Manckassin Heights, Glenwood Heights, and Lowerre, Yonkers, N. Y., on Monday, the 30th day of October, 1899, at 11 o'clock A. M., by William M. Ryan, auctioneer, the premises directed in said order to be sold, which are described as follows:

Lots Nos. 82, 83, 85, 86, 88, 89, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 97, 98, 100, 101, 103, 104, 106, 107, 109, 110, 112, 113, 122, 123, 125, 126, 128, 129, 130, 131, 136, 137, 142, 143, 144, 228, 229, 230, 231, 232, 233, 235, and 236; also, parts of lots 74, 75, 76, 77, 80, 81, 133, and 134 on map of property in the City of Yonkers of Frederick W. Hollis, made by Charles Kingsbury of Yonkers, New York, March 29, 1897; also, on map of Amackassin Heights, Yonkers, New York, made according to plans of William Henry Baldwin and Charles Kingsley, Civil Engineers, Yonkers, New York, by Albertus R. Duryee, in New York City, December 1, 1898, and filed in the office of the Register of Westchester County; also, lots Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 12, 13, 14, 16, 17, 20, 21, 22, 23, 26, 27, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 58, 59, 62, 63, 66, 67, 70, 71, 74, 75, 100, 101, 104, 105, 108, 109, 110, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 131, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 165, 166, 169, 170, 173, 174, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200 to 262 inclusive, and part lots Nos. 78, 79, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 102, 132, 133, 139, 140, 163, 183, 185, as shown on map of property in City of Yonkers of the Yonkers Land and Improvement Company, made by George C. Hollerith, Civil Engineer, No. 55 Liberty Street, New York, in 1892, and filed in the office of the Register of Westchester County. Also, lots 4 and 5 and part of lot 3 on block 15, Lowerre, Yonkers.

A more specific description of and the approximate amount of liens on the property or portions thereof are as follows:

Houses Nos. 101, 107, 109, 111, 113 Morningside Avenue, each improved with two-story and-cellar brick house, being 14 feet wide and 100 feet deep, distant from northwest corner of Glenwood Avenue respectively 182.4, 224.4, 238.4, 252.4, 286.4 feet, situate respectively on part of lot 79, 78 and 75, 75 and 74, part 74, 74 and 71, subject respectively to mortgage of $1,575, interest 6 per cent. from April 5, 1899; $2,000, interest 6 per cent. from March 22, 1899; $2,000, interest 6 per cent. from March 27, 1899; $2,000, interest 6 per cent. from March 27, 1899; $2,000, interest 6 per cent. from May 1, 1899, and subject to taxes and assessments, respectively, amounting on No. 101 to about $82.78, and on Nos. 107, 109, 111, and 113, to about $55.47 each, with interest.

Houses on lots 215, 216, 219, 220, 223, 224, 227, 208, 211, 212, on west side of Vineyard Avenue, each 25x100 feet, improved with one story frame dwelling, subject respectively to mortgage $1,000, 6 per cent. interest from May 1, 1899; $1,050, 6 per cent. interest from April 11, 1899; $950, 6 per cent. interest from April 11, 1899; $900, 6 per cent. interest from April 1, 1899; $1,000, 6 per cent. interest from May 1, 1899; $900, 6 per cent. interest from April 1, 1899; $1,000, 6 per cent. interest from May 1, 1899; lots 214 and 222, with other property, subject to blanket mortgage to be released on payment of $500 each and interest from September 6, 1898; lots 208, 211, 212 subject to blanket mortgage of $1,200, 6 per cent. interest from June 28, 1899, and subject to taxes and assessments amounting respectively, according on lots 215, 219, 223, 227, 211 to $25.33 each, and on lots 216, 220, 224, 208 and 212 to $26.42 each; each of the above lots is also subject to an assessment for the opening of Glenwood Avenue, the amount to be apportioned, and also to interest on above amounts.

Houses 109, 102, 104, 106, 108, 110, 112, 114, 116, 118, 120, each side of Manckassin Terrace, distant from Shonnard Place 100, 177, 237, 337, 417, 500.75, 576.25, 651.75, 727.25, 802.75, 878.25 feet, being respectively 37, 40, 40, 40, 40, 37.75, 37.75, 37.75, 37.75, 37.75, 37.75, 39 feet wide, and all 100 feet deep, improved each with two-story and attic frame dwelling brick basement, subject respectively to mortgage of $6,000, 6 per cent. interest from June 7, 1899; $6,000, 6 per cent. interest from January 24, 1899; $6,000, 6 per cent. interest from January 5, 1899; $6,000, 6 per cent. interest from January 24, 1899; $6,000, 6 per cent. interest from May 18, 1899; $6,000, 6 per cent. interest from May 1, 1899; $5,500, 6 per cent. interest from May 8, 1899; $3,000, 6 per cent. interest from January 31, 1899; $6,000, 6 per cent. interest from May 1, 1899; $6,000, 6 per cent. interest from May 18, 1899; $5,250, 6 per cent. interest from May 9, 1899. Houses 110, 112, and 129, above mentioned, together with 122 Tower Place, are also subject to a blanket mortgage of $4,500, 6 per cent. interest from November 1, 1898, and taxes and assessments, respectively, amounting on Nos. 102, 104, 106, 108, to about $65.39 each, and on Nos. 110, 112, 114, to about $62.35 each; on No. 118 to about $60.93; on No. 120 to about $55.61, with interest.

Houses 122, 126, 130, 132 on west side of Tower Place, distant from Shonnard Place respectively 137, 300, 463, 532.25 feet, and being respectively 40, 37, 37.75, 37.75 feet wide by 100 feet deep, improved each with two-story attic and brick basement frame dwelling, subject respectively (No. 122) to mortgage of $4,500, 6 per cent. interest from April 14, 1899; (No. 126) with other property to three blanket mortgages aggregating $482, with accrued interest; the share of release money for which would be $356 68; (No. 130) with other property to five blanket mortgages aggregating $1,464, with accrued interest; the share of release money for which would be $942.11; (No. 132) with other property to five blanket mortgages aggregating $1,464, with accrued interest; the share of release money for which would be $942.11; (No. 132) with other property to five blanket mortgages aggregating $1,464, with accrued interest; the share of release money for which would be $942.11; (No. 132) with other property to five blanket mortgages aggregating $1,464, with accrued interest; the share of release money for which would be $1,105.32. House 122 is also subject to the $4,500 blanket mortgage above mentioned, in connection with 110, 112, and 120 Amackassin Terrace. Houses 126 and 130 are also subject to a blanket mortgage of $8,500, 6 per cent. interest from June 28, 1899. House 132 is also subject to a mortgage of $1,500, 6 per cent. interest from June 28, 1899; above houses are also subject to taxes for 1898 and an assessment for Shonnard Place sewer, amounts to be apportioned.

Houses 200, 202, 204, 206 on east side of Portland Place, distant from Shonnard Place respectively 160, 159.08, 218.16, 277.24 feet, being each 29.54 feet wide by 125 feet deep, improved each with two-story attic and brick basement frame dwelling, subject respectively to mortgage of $5,500, 6 per cent. interest from January 31, 1899; $4,500, 6 per cent. interest from May 19, 1899; $4,250, 6 per cent. interest from May 8, 1899; $4,000, 6 per cent. interest from April 1, 1899. House 204 subject to mechanics' liens of $246, and taxes and assessments amounting respectively on Nos. 200, 202, and 204 to about $30.55 each, and on No. 206 to about $32.73, with interest.

123 lots on Glenwood Heights, being Nos. 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 126, 127, and 128 on Lake Avenue; Nos. 55, 58, 59, 62, 63, 66, 67, 70, 110, 113, 114, 134, 135, 136, 143, 144, 147, 148, 151, 152, 155, 156, 159, 160, 184, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196 on Morningside Avenue; Nos. 131, 137, 138, 141, 142, 145, 146, 149, 150, 153, 154, 157, 158, 161, 162, 165, 166, 169, 170, 173, 174, 177, 178, 181, 182, 205, 210, 213, 214, 217, 218, 221, 222, 225, 226, 229, 230 on Ridge Avenue; Nos. 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 240, 241, 242, 243, 244, 245 on Glenwood Avenue; Nos. 205, 206, 207, 228, 231, 232, 250, 251, 252, 253, 254, 255, 256, 258, 259, 260, on Vineyard Avenue; Nos. 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239, 246, 247, 248, 249, 262 on Orchard Street; subject to three mortgages each covering different lots and now aggregating $44,500, with interest from September 6, 1898; subject also to taxes and assessments amounting in the aggregate to about $3,419.82, with interest; also, to an assessment for the opening of Glenwood Avenue, the amount to be apportioned.

Lots 8 and 9, Glenwood Heights, Lake Avenue, subject to a mortgage of $4,000, 6 per cent. interest from March 27th, 1899, and taxes and assessments amounting to about $157.52, with interest, and also to an assessment for the opening of Glenwood Avenue, the amount to be apportioned.

34 lots on Glenwood Heights, being Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 on Lake Avenue, Nos. 12, 13, 16, 17, 20, 21, 22, 23, 26, 27, 100, 101, 104, 105, 108, 109, 112, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124 on Warburton Avenue, and No. 125 on Fairview Street, subject to blanket mortgages of $16,500, with 6 per cent. interest from September 3d, 1898, and $30,000, 6 per cent. interest from March 27th, 1899, and taxes and assessments amounting to about $3,361.05, with interest; also to an assessment for the opening of Glenwood Avenue, the amount to be apportioned.

Lots Nos. 203, 204, 257, 261, part of lot 71 (19.85x100), part of lot 73, parts of lots 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94 (about 42.8x100) and parts of lots 98, 99 (33.4x97), parts of lots 95, 96, 97, 98 (25x50), parts of lots 99, 102 (3x50), part of lot 132 (19.85x100), part of lot 133 (19.85x100), part of lot 139 (19.85x100), part of lot 140 (8x100), part of lot 182 (22x100), part of lot 183 (6.04x100), part of lot 185 (15.37x100) on Glenwood Heights, subject to taxes and assessments amounting to about $370.37, with interest; also to an assessment for the opening of Glenwood Avenue, the amount to be apportioned.

Parts of lots on Amackassin Heights, 74, 75, 76, 77 (3x100), part of lot 83 (13x100), part of lot 85 (2x100), part of lot 86 (8x100), part of lot 88 (7x100), part of lot 89 (3x100), part of lot 91 (12x100), parts of lots 93 and 94 (40x100), part of lot 97 (7.75x100), part of lot 98 (6.50x100), part of lot 100 (6.25x100), part of lot 101 (6x100), part of lot 103 (6.75x100), part of lot 104 (5.50x100), part of lot 106 (7.25x100), part of lot 107 (5x100), part of lot 109 (7.75x100), part of lot 110 (4.50x100), part of lot 112 (8.25x100), parts of lots 80 and 81 (3x50), part of lot 144 (12x100), part of lot 142 (23x100), part of lot 136 (13x100), part of lot 134 (2x100), part of lot 133 (10x100), parts of lots 130 and 129 (31.50x100), parts of lots 229 and 230 (29.54x125), parts of lots 231 and 232 (29.54x125), part of lot 233 (2.30x125), part of lot 235 (2.24x125), part of lot 236 (18.22x125), and lots 126, 125, 123, 122, said four lots, with other property, being subject to five blanket mortgages, to be released on payment of $732 per lot and accrued interest; part of lot 136, with other property, subject to three blanket mortgages (the whole lot to be released on payment of $241 and accrued interest), the share of release money for which would be $125.32; part of lot 134, with other property, subject to three blanket mortgages (the entire lots to be released on payment of $241, with accrued interest), the share of release money for which would be $19.28; part of lot 133, with other property, subject to three blanket mortgages (the whole lot to be released on payment of $241, with accrued interest), the share of release money for which would be $89.26; parts of lots 129 and 130, with other property, subject to five blanket mortgages (the entire lots to be released on payment of $1,464, with accrued interest), the share of release money for which would be $880.57; all above lots subject to a blanket mortgage of $30,000, 6 per cent. interest from June 28, 1899; subject also to taxes and assessments, the amounts to be apportioned.

Lots 4 and 5 and part of lot 3 (about 6.10x77) of block 15, Lowerre Yonkers, subject to taxes and assessments, amounting on lot 4 to about $517.13, with interest, and on lot 5 to about $330.62, with interest, and taxes and assessments on part of lot 3, to be apportioned.

Dated New York, October 4, 1899.

EDWARD H. FALLOWS, } Receivers.
HENRY PUSTER,
BOORAEM, HAMILTON & BECKETT, Attorneys for Receivers, 100 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.
"All the News That's Fit to Print."

SURROGATE NOTICES.

ABRAHAMS, ISIDORE.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to SAMUEL H. RICHMOND, Louis Richmond, Sarah Richmond, Barnett Levy, Samuel H. Marks, Solomon Davis, Abraham Cohen, and Henry H. Davis, as executors of the last will and testament of Rebecca Abrahams, deceased; Samuel Weiss, Simon Adler, Joseph Chanowitz, Morris Kaufmann, Jule Chanowitz, Samuel Goldberg, Marks Gedouchig, Jacob Firschstein, Jacob Cohen, Fanny Chanowitz, Morris Weiss, Edward Weiss, Simon Broude, Levy Angrest, Samuel Sidorowitz, Isaac Ockonasky, also called Isaac Goldstein, Barnett Feltenton, David Feltenton, Jacob Feltenton, Socher Feltenton, Sholom Feltenton, Chaie Kovnatzky, Hachnusath Orchim Association, Machsike Talmud Thora Society, Machsike Ieshiwats Etz Chaim Society, the North American Relief Association for the Relief of Indigent Jews at Palestine, Etta Forgotston and Nellie Barrett, and to all persons interested in the estate of ISIDORE ABRAHAMS, late of the County of New York, deceased, as creditors, legatees, next of kin, or otherwise, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the County of New York, at the Surrogate's Court of said county, held at the County Court House in the County of New York, on the 14th day of November, 1899, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend a judicial settlement of the account of proceedings of Barnett Levy, as executor of the last will and testament of said deceased, and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, [L. S.] a Surrogate of our said county, at the County of New York, the 16th day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogates' Court.
DAVIS & KAUFMANN, Attorneys for Executor, 280 Broadway, New York City.
s21-1aw6wTh&n3

BRUSSEL JAMES.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JAMES BRUSSEL, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, No. 67 Murray Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the first day of May next. Dated New York, the 25th day of October, 1899. JOSEPH BRUSSEL, HUGO CAHN, Executors. WISE & LICHTENSTEIN, Attorneys for Executors, 50 and 52 Exchange Place, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York. o25-1aw6mTh

HIGGINS, ELIZABETH P.—Pursuant to an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ELIZABETH P. HIGGINS, late of the City and County of New York, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of James T. Lawrence, his attorney, No. 120 Broadway, New York City, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the 23d day of December next.—Dated New York, June 21st, 1899. E. ELIOT HARRIS, Executor. JAMES T. LAWRENCE, Attorney for Executor, 120 Broadway, New York City, Borough of Manhattan. je22-1aw6mTh

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF HON. James M. Varum, a Surrogate of the County of New York. Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ANN P. SACKETT, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of G. R. Westenfield, Room 805, No 309 Broadway, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the 1st day of December, 1899.—Dated New York, the 31st day of May, 1899. ABRAHAM R. LAWRENCE, ARTHUR D. WEEKES, Executors. JOHN A. WEEKES, Jr., Esq., Atty. for Executors, 58 Wall Street, New York City. je1-1aw6mTh

ROGERS, WILLIAM M.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM M. ROGERS, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Chalmers Wood, at No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 25th day of November next.—Dated New York, the 26th day of April, 1899. MARGARET E. MINTON, Administratrix. CHALMERS WOOD, Attorney for Administratrix, 111 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. ap27-1aw6mTh

SCHWAB, MICHEL, or MICHAEL.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MICHEL, or MICHAEL SCHWAB, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, No. 320 Broadway, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the 23d day of February, 1900.—Dated New York, the 8th day of August, 1899. SAMUEL M. SCHWAB, Jr., NOAH SCHWAB, JACOB SCHWAB, Executors. JAY C. GUGGENHEIMER, Attorney for Executors, 320 Broadway, City of New York. au17-1aw6mTh&f15.

ROBERT R. McBURNEY.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ROBERT R. McBurney, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 47 Cedar Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 10th day of March next.—Dated New York, the 6th day of September, 1899. CEPHAS BRAINERD, Executor.

TIMOTHY DAVENPORT, Atty. for Executor, 47 Cedar Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York. s7-1aw6mTh

VAIL, ALBERT D.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. James M. Varnum, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ALBERT D. VAIL, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, No. 31 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 27th day of July, next.—Dated New York, the 27th day of July, 1899. JANE ROMER VAIL, Administratrix. GEORGE LEWIS PRENTISS, Attorney for Administratrix, No. 31 Nassau Street, New York City. au3-1aw6mTh

WAGNER, CHARLES.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHARLES WAGNER, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of G. R. Westenfield, Room 805, No 309 Broadway, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the 10th day of November next.—Dated New York, the 2d day of May, 1899. EUGENIA WAGNER, Executrix. G. R. WESTERFIELD, Attorney for Executrix, 309 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. my4-1aw6mTh

WOOLF, GEORGE C.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against George C. Woolf, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Eustis, Foster & Coleman, No. 80 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the first day of December next.—Dated New York, the 9th day of May, 1899. LOUVESA C. WOOLF,
Administratrix.

EUSTIS, FOSTER & COLEMAN, Attorneys for Administratrix, 80 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.
my11-2aw6mTh

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY of New York, plaintiffs, against WILLIAM VARLEY et al., defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 19th day of October, 1899, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway in the Borough of Manhattan, and the City of New York, on the 7th day of November, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon, on that day, by Bryan L. Kennelly & Company, auctioneers, the premises in the said judgment mentioned and therein described as follows: All those certain lots, pieces or parcels of land, situate, lying, and being in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, bounded and described as follows:

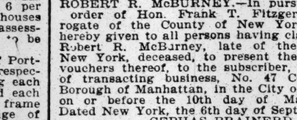
Beginning at a point on the northerly side of Sixty-seventh Street distant four hundred and twenty-five feet westerly from the northwesterly corner of Amsterdam Avenue and Sixty-Seventh Street, running thence northerly, parallel with Amsterdam Avenue, one hundred feet five inches; thence westerly, parallel with Sixty-seventh Street, one hundred feet; thence southerly, parallel with Amsterdam Avenue, one hundred feet five inches to the northerly side of Sixty-seventh Street; thence easterly, along said northerly side of Sixty-seventh Street, one hundred feet to the point of beginning.

Dated, New York, October 24th, 1899.

EZEKIEL FIXMAN,
Referee.

Davies, Stone & Auerbach, attorneys for plaintiffs, No. 32 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold:



The approximate amount of the lien or charge, to satisfy which the above described property is to be sold, is $21,971.25, with interest from the 18th day of October, 1899, together with the costs and allowances amounting to $342.63, with interest from the 23d day of October, 1899, and the expenses of sale.

The approximate amount of taxes and assessments or other liens, which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $300.00 and interest.

Dated, New York, October 24th, 1899.

EZEKIEL FIXMAN,
Referee.

REFEREES' NOTICES.

834, 836, ALSO 838 STANTON STREET.—Supreme Court, County of New York.—LOUIS LEWINTHAN, plaintiff, against LUDWIG ZODIKOW and others, defendants.

In pursuance of an interlocutory judgment of partition and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 27th day of September, 1899, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 26th day of October, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold and therein described as follows:

Parcel No. 1. Beginning at a point on the northerly line of Stanton Street, distant thirty-nine (39) feet ten (10) inches westerly from the point of intersection of said northerly line of Stanton Street with the westerly line of Mangin Street, running thence northerly parallel with Mangin Street seventy (70) feet; thence westerly parallel with Stanton Street thirty-nine (39) feet ten (10) inches; thence southerly parallel with Mangin Street seventy (70) feet to the northerly line of Stanton Street, and thence easterly along Stanton Street thirty-nine (39) feet ten (10) inches to the point or beginning, being premises known by the street Nos. 334 and 336 Stanton Street.

Parcel No. 2. Beginning at a point on the northerly line of Stanton Street, distant nineteen (19) feet eleven (11) inches westerly from the point of intersection of said northerly line of Stanton Street with the westerly line of Mangin Street, running thence northerly and parallel with Mangin Street seventy (70) feet; thence westerly and parallel with Stanton Street nineteen (19) feet eleven (11) inches; thence southerly and parallel with Mangin Street seventy (70) feet to the northerly line of Stanton Street, and thence easterly along the northerly line of Stanton Street nineteen (19) feet eleven (11) inches to the place of beginning.

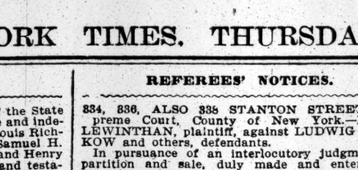
Dated New York, October 3d, 1899.

WARREN W. FOSTER, Referee.

THOMAS J. L. McMANUS, Attorney for Plaintiff, 140 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, N. Y. City.

GOLDFOGLE, COHN & LIND, Attorneys for Defendants, 271 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, N. Y. City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold; its street numbers are 334, 336, and 338 Stanton Street:



Parcel No. 1 will be sold subject to a mortgage for $20,000, gold coin, due February 1st, 1903, with interest from the 1st day of May, 1899, at 5% per annum. Also to a second mortgage, on which there is now due $2,000.00, with interest from the first day of September, 1899, $500.00 to be paid March 1st, 1900, and to balance March 1st, 1901.

Also subject to a lease, bearing date July 11th, 1898, for the term of five years from the date thereof, which lease is terminable at option of landlord on sixty days' notice in writing and payment of $350.00 to lessees.

The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, and other liens, which are to be allowed to the purchaser, or paid by the referee, is $1,110.63 and interest.

Parcel No. 2 will be sold subject to a mortgage of $5,000.00, gold coin, due February 1st, 1903, with interest from the 1st day of July, 1899, at 5% per annum.

The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, and other liens, which will be allowed to the purchaser, or paid by the referee, is $157.16, with interest. WARREN W. FOSTER, Referee.
o5-2aw3wTh&M&o24

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—THE AMERICAN BAPTIST HOME MISSION SOCIETY, plaintiff, against GUIDITTA CAVINATO and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action and bearing date the fifth day of October, 1899, I, the undersigned, the Referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 21st day of November, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

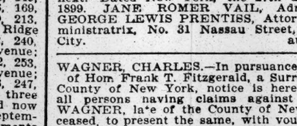
All those certain lots, pieces, or parcels of land, situate, lying, and being in the Twelfth Ward of the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of West One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, distant two hundred and ninety-one (291) feet westerly from the corner formed by the said southerly side of West One Hundred and Sixteenth Street and the westerly side of the Fifth Avenue, and running thence southerly, and parallel with Fifth Avenue and partly through a party wall erected partly on the premises hereby conveyed and partly on the premises next easterly adjoining, one hundred (100) feet eleven inches to the centre line of the block between West One Hundred and Sixteenth and West One Hundred and Fifteenth Streets; thence westerly along said centre line twenty-one (21) feet; thence northerly, and again parallel with Fifth Avenue and partly through another party wall erected partly on the premises hereby conveyed and partly on those next westerly adjoining, one hundred (100) feet eleven (11) inches to said southerly side of West One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, and thence easterly along said southerly side of West One Hundred and Sixteenth Street twenty-one (21) feet, to the point or place of beginning.

Dated the 18th day of October 1899.

LANSING W. WALSH, Referee.

JOHN MASON KNOX, Attorney for Plaintiffs, 80-82 William St., Manhattan, N. Y. City.

The following is a diagram of the premises to be sold:



The approximate amount of the lien or charges and costs of the action for which said premises are to be sold is $21,709.48, with interest from October 17th, 1899, and expenses of sale, and the approximate amount of taxes, &c., which are a lien on said premises, is $745.96.

LANSING W. WALSH, Referee.
o19-2aw3wM&Th&n9

SURROGATE NOTICES.

TIMMERMANN, KAROLINE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. James M. Varnum, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against KAROLINE TIMMERMANN, née Ammann, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 11 Avenue A, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of February, 1900, next.—Dated New York, the 25th day of July, 1899. JOHN TIMMERMANN, Administrator. EMILE A. HASSEY, Attorney for Administrator, No. 11 Avenue A, New York City. jy27-1aw6mTh

REFEREES' NOTICES.

RECEIVERS' SALE—SUPREME COURT, NEW York County.—HENRY LEMBECK, Plaintiff, against METROPOLITAN BUILDING COMPANY, Defendant.

In pursuance of the final judgment made and entered in this action, bearing date August 14, 1899, and of an order duly made and entered therein bearing date the 21st day of August,

OPIUM-TAKING PHYSICIANS

Dr. Crothers Startles Medical Association with His Figures.

HE DESCRIBES NEEDLE MANIA

From 6 to 10 Per Cent., He Says, Are Inebriates and the Number Is Fast Increasing.

The second day of the annual meeting of the New York State Medical Association opened yesterday morning in the hall of the Academy of Medicine, in West Forty-third Street. A paper which excited great interest among the physicians present was that on "Morphinism Among Physicians," by Dr. T. D. Crothers of Hartford, Conn. He said in part:

"In a general history of 3,244 physicians residing in the Eastern, Middle, and some of the cities of the Western, States, 21 per cent. were found using spirits or opium to excess. Six per cent. of this number used morphine openly. Ten per cent. were using opium or other drugs secretly outside of this number. At least 20 per cent., including this number, used spirits in moderation, so called.

"In another study of 170 physicians, 7 per cent. used opium or morphia and 6 per cent. were secret drug takers.

"From the personal observations of a number of physicians who have a large acquaintance with medical men, from 8 to 10 per cent. are either secret or open drug and morphine habitués. These figures appear to be approximately correct, and show that at least from 6 to 10 per cent. of all medical men are opium inebriates. This is undoubtedly a conservative statement, considering the fact that drug takers, and physicians in particular, are secretive and conceal their use of drugs, particularly where it implies weakness and reflects on their social standing.

"There are many reasons for the support of the statement of Dr. Elain that a large percentage of physicians die from drug treatment of themselves. They begin to use spirits, opium, and other drugs for functional and transient disturbances, and later contract serious organic diseases, the early drug-taking having been a contributory cause.

"Morphinism among physicians is usually associated with the use of this drug by the needle. The physician who uses opium is always somnolent, serene, and meditative in his manner.

"The morphinomaniac shows great extremes of emotion. At times he will be very talkative and sensitive to his surroundings; then silent and indifferent. He will also at times be very brilliant, make a clear diagnosis, perform a difficult operation, and even deliver a lecture with spirit and energy. Morphinomania tends toward acute mania and suicide, with the impending danger from inflammations.

"There is a pleasing fascination in the rapid and complete change and transition which follows the use of the needle. To the psychopath, inherited or acquired, this is a revelation, and no other form of administering morphia can be compared with it. Thus actually develops a needle mania, and nearly all morphinists are hypodermatic drug maniacs. The withdrawal of the morphia is unnoticed as long as the needle is used.

"In a certain case a physician used the needle with water, supposing it to be morphia, for two years after the withdrawal of the drug, under the direction of his partner.

"It has been stated, with some basis of fact, that the constant administration of drugs by the needle, and particularly morphia, is a prominent symptom of a morphinomaniac physician. The observation is often made that some of the most enthusiastic defenders of the use of morphia by the needle are confirmed users of the drug.

"The medical morphinist may succeed in concealing his use of morphia for a variable time, but its effects on his thoughts and conduct can not long be covered. He will early begin to show carelessness in conduct, neglect of duty, loss of personal respect, and emotional changes. Along with these appears a childish egotism and a disposition to criticise and to expose the weaknesses of others. A recent incident of this was the sudden slanderous disposition manifested by a quiet physician who was previously reticent as to the faults of others. For two years he created a good deal of bad feeling by his foolish criticisms and falsehoods. He was arrested for slander, and his morphinism was discovered."

Dr. Crothers then sketched the treatment for the cure of morphinism. In closing, he said:

"I cannot stop without calling attention to the fact that morphinism is increasing among physicians. The young and the middle-aged men are the most common victims."

Dr. George W. Coler of Monroe County read a paper on "The Necessity for State Aid in the Treatment of Pulmonary Tuberculosis," which received considerable attention. He said deaths from consumption in this State have averaged 13,000 a year for some time, and that assuming the average life of a consumptive to be four years, there were always to be found in this State more than 50,000 cases of consumption. He said in part:

"At a comparatively small cost, a building could be provided by the State for incipient cases of tuberculosis wherewith 70 per cent. of cure could be realized. Such institutions offer hope for the future in both preventive, curative, and educational work in tuberculosis."

At the afternoon session Dr. Herman Biggs read a paper on "The Advance in Our Knowledge of Typhoid Fever." In summing up, he said:

"Typhoid fever, which previously prevailed, particularly in the large cities and towns, is becoming more and more a disease of rural districts. In the larger cities, which are provided with a pure water supply and an efficient sewage system, the disease has become to a large extent one of those which results from importation of the infection outside. The mortality rate from typhoid fever in New York City, for example, is comparatively low.

"It seems to me the solution of the problem lies in the sanitary education of our medical men and of the people. Hygiene is a subject that is not studied and not taught in this country. There is scarcely a medical school in which the students have a single course of lectures on general hygiene which is worthy of consideration. In most of them the subject is not taught at all, excepting, incidentally, in connection with bacteriology and medicine. The natural result is that the medical profession, as a class, is very deficient in a proper knowledge of the subject or of any appreciation of its importance.

"Sanitary officers, generally medical men, are appointed through political influence without reference to fitness, receive little or no compensation for their services, and in the rural districts are unfamiliar with sanitary methods.

"The laity, knowing still less than the medical profession, is content with the existence of bad sanitary surroundings so long as they do not offend the sense of sight or smell. Consequently we in the United States, who in almost all other practical matters, and in those concerning the comforts and luxuries of living, are far in advance of European countries, in this matter which concerns our health and lives are fully a generation behind."

In the way of improvement, which he believes is sure to come, Dr. Biggs recommended:

First—By teaching hygiene in our public schools, our medical schools, and our universities.

Second—The establishment of schools for advanced work in preventive medicine.

Third—The education of men to fill the position of medical officers of health and the provision for them of adequate compensation and tenure of office.

The remainder of the afternoon was taken up with the discussion on typhoid, many papers being read.

In the evening a reception was given at the Academy of Medicine to Dr. W. W. Keen, President of the American Medical Association; Prof. Fitz of Boston, and Prof. Osler of Baltimore.

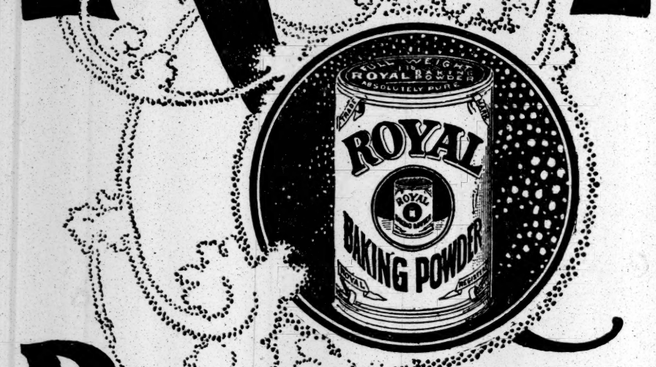
ARREST OF T. J. McMANUS.

Mrs. Milne Declares Politics Had Nothing to Do with It.

Thomas J. McManus, the Republican nominee for Assembly in the Fifteenth Assembly District, who was arrested on Tuesday in an action brought against him by Mrs. Frances E. Milne to recover $1,000 which she alleges he obtained from her by false representations, yesterday made a statement in which he says that his arrest was the result of a Tammany plot to ruin his political chances. He declared he had done nothing wrong.

Mrs. Milne, in reply to this statement of McManus, made an affidavit in which she declared politics had nothing to do with the matter. She said she had never been asked by any political organization to push the case, declaring she had only done so to obtain justice. If it had not been for McManus's repeated promises to pay the money, she said, she would have taken this step long ago.

Royal



BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure

Reject Alum Baking Powders—They Destroy Health

LEGAL NOTES.

JURISDICTION OF THE MUNICIPAL COURT.—In more than a dozen cases, the Appellate Term of the Supreme Court yesterday reversed judgments given in the Municipal Court, in the various districts in this city, in favor of the plaintiffs, for the reason that it did not appear affirmatively that the defendant in the several actions was a resident of New York County. Although the jurisdiction of the Municipal Court in the several districts in Greater New York has been doubled, so far as the amount involved is concerned, it having been increased from $250 to $500, yet, as compared with the former District Courts, the jurisdiction of these tribunals is much restricted in many other respects. It is now held that the Municipal Court cannot have jurisdiction of a non-resident of the county in which the action is brought, and that where there is neither averment nor proof in the case as to the residence of the defendant, even where such defendant fails to appear, the want of jurisdiction of the Municipal Court to render the judgment would be presumed on appeal, though there raised for the first time. The law giving the court jurisdiction over non-resident defendants where they have a place of business in the municipal district in which the action is brought, still stands, but it is now held that that law is unconstitutional and void. A number of cases where plaintiffs had recovered judgments were also reversed yesterday where the defendants were corporations, organized under the laws of other States, although their sole places of business were in this city. The result is that such corporations can be sued, even for the smallest indebtedness, only in courts of record.

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QUESTION OF PARTY WALL.—Louis Spero brought an action in 1895 against Katharina Shultz, as executrix of Joseph Schultz, to compel the specific performance of a contract for the sale of "the houses and lots being and known as 530 East Twelfth Street, in the City of New York, the size of lot being 25 feet in width, front and rear, by 100 feet in depth." It appeared upon the trial that the building in question had no walls on its westerly side, and was exclusively supported on that side by beams and girders inserted in the walls of the building which adjoined it on the west. The building had remained in that condition for about thirty years, but it was not shown that it and the adjoining house had been built by the same persons, nor how the beams came to be inserted in the adjoining house, nor that there were not parties in being against whom the statute of limitations had not run. Mr. Spero, in 1895, had a conversation with Mrs. Boehner, the owner of the westerly lot, in which she said that the supporting wall was hers, and that she made no objection to the insertion of the beams in her walls. Her husband and herself had owned the property since 1867. A dismissal of the complaint on the trial was upheld by the First Appellate Division, in an opinion by Justice O'Brien, that tribunal coming to the conclusion that the purchaser should not be required to take title. Presiding Justice Van Brunt, in a concurring opinion, said that when a party bought a lot with a building on it, he was entitled to have the whole of the building on the lot, and not a material portion of it situated upon an adjoining lot, even though the right to keep that particular wall there might exist. The Court of Appeals has unanimously directed an affirmance.

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TRANSFER TAX.—Mrs. Emily M. Fitch, a resident of Connecticut, died there in July, 1894, owning 348 shares of the capital stock of the Consolidated Gas Company of New York. She left a will naming John B. Fitch as executor, but no ancillary letters were taken out or applied for in this State, and the account of the executor was made and approved by the Probate Court, at New Haven, where the testatrix had resided, and final distribution of her estate was directed. After the distribution, an appraiser under the Transfer Tax act was appointed to appraise decedent's property within this State, by the Surrogate of New York County. The decedent's executor sought to have this appointment vacated, on the ground that the Surrogate had not jurisdiction. The Court of Appeals, affirming the decision of the Appellate Division, now holds, in an opinion by Chief Judge Parker, that the Surrogate's Court had jurisdiction under Section 10, Chapter 399, Laws of 1892, and Section 2,476, Code of Civil Procedure. The fact that ancillary letters had not been issued was held not to be material, the test of jurisdiction being whether or not the court had power to issue letters.

Condition of Mr. Cannon.

There was a marked improvement yesterday in the condition of George Q. Cannon of Salt Lake City, who has been seriously ill at the Plaza Hotel. Mr. Cannon is seventy-six years old, and is one of the foremost men in the Mormon Church. The belief is entertained that Mr. Cannon will soon be in a condition to be about.

The Werra's Passengers Pleased.

The North German Lloyd steamship Werra arrived at Genoa Oct. 21 from New York. Before her cabin passengers left the ship an appreciative letter was given by them to Capt. Meyer, expressing their satisfaction with his kindness and the excellent service given them while on board.

PUPILS WITHOUT TEACHERS

Dr. Maxwell and President Robertson of Brooklyn Clash.

BOARD FORCED TO ADVERTISE

In Discussing the Borough's School Troubles a Commissioner Calls the System an Educational Octopus.

Brooklyn's school troubles keep on accumulating. At the meeting of the Central Board of Education yesterday it was announced by President Robertson of the Brooklyn Board that 4,500 pupils in that borough were without teachers. Every effort, he added, had been made to secure from City Superintendent Maxwell's eligible list the ninety-one additional teachers absolutely needed, but without success. He, therefore, moved that an advertisement be inserted for two weeks in the newspapers of Manhattan and Brooklyn Boroughs calling for the required number of new teachers. It was the last resort, he said, left to the Brooklyn School Board.

Commissioner Swanstrom asked how it was that 1,174 teachers who were licensed had no positions.

"I wish to say in answer to that," replied President Robertson, "that one of the Associate Superintendents of Brooklyn, A. S. Higgins, reports 12 actual vacancies, 9 more teachers needed, and 78 unanswered letters addressed to persons whose names are on the eligible list. Associate Superintendent Haaren reports 8 actual vacancies, 7 more teachers needed, and 66 unanswered letters. Associate Superintendent Shallow reports 10 actual vacancies, 2 more teachers needed, and 75 unanswered letters. Miss Whitney, another Associate Superintendent, reports 1 actual vacancy, 10 more teachers needed, and 10 unanswered letters." In all, as I have said, 91 more teachers are absolutely needed; 224 letters have been sent out without getting a response. We seek some remedy. What it is to be I don't know. We are perfectly willing that Superintendent Maxwell should send us 90 or 100 of the persons on his eligible list as teachers. We'll quickly find places for them all."

"Within the past week," said Commissioner Dresser, "a member of our School Board has informed me that he had found twelve vacancies for not one of which could a teacher be secured. I know of a school where there are three vacancies. The Principal has written to eight persons whose names are on the eligible list, but has received not one answer."

"Some person," said Commissioner Maxwell, "who mistook me for the City Superintendent evidently, wrote me a sharp letter the other day, saying her daughter, a graduate of the training school, had vainly tried for a year and a half to get a position, because she had no political influence. I answered her that no political influence was necessary, and that a position was ready for her daughter. I did not hear from her again.

"The actual facts are as follows," said Superintendent Maxwell. "The number of teachers available for appointment in the elementary schools of Brooklyn, are 25, are 20 graduates of the Brooklyn Training School, 233 graduates of the New York Normal College, 340 graduates of other normal schools and colleges, and 572 persons holding licenses granted by myself previous to Feb. 1, 1898. Of these 572 there are 110 training school graduates. Only within the past few days I have received a request for the transfer of a license of a Brooklyn Training School graduate from Brooklyn to Queens Borough because the holder of it found it impossible to get any member of the Brooklyn board to appoint her. Another teacher, I am informed, visited every member of the board, but failed to get an appointment. There would not be this trouble if the Brooklyn board had not seen fit to make the requirement for Grade B licenses higher than in any other of the boroughs. I know of a graduate of a Jamaica school who, for this reason, was unable to get a license, although she has lived all her life in Brooklyn. I do not attempt to offer any excuse for teachers who have failed to answer letters. The reason may be, however, that teachers of experience from other cities are discouraged by being put on a minimum salary. No wonder that the 125 different nominating bodies of the borough find it difficult to get teachers under the circumstances."

"I'm awfully glad," said President Robertson, "that Superintendent Maxwell has made the statement that the local committee system of Brooklyn calls for a higher requirement than the other boroughs do. That seems a direct refutation of his recent criticism of the Brooklyn school system."

Commissioner Dresser said that the 110 names of training school graduates mentioned by Superintendent Maxwell were taken from a five years' list. It would be strange if in that time many of them had not married or changed their minds about teaching. As to the Normal School and college graduates from other parts of the State, they apparently had taken the New York examination just for the home prestige of having it. They never intended to become New York City teachers. As to the New York Normal College graduates, it was natural they should prefer to teach in Manhattan and the Bronx. This, he declared, disposed of Dr. Maxwell's list.

Commissioner Maxwell closed the debate by declaring that things were in such a hopeless muddle in Brooklyn that he hesitated about appointing three badly needed teachers in School No. 54. "Perhaps," he said, "I'd better call it interminable strife and the system an educational octopus."

President Robertson's motion was then passed by a unanimous vote.

A letter was read from Controller Coler requesting that separate pay rolls be submitted to his department, containing the names of those whose salaries have been increased by the Ahearn law, and that proper certificates accompany the pay rolls, to the effect that the amounts, with other liabilities of the general fund, will not exceed the available appropriation.

STOLE EX-MAYOR STRONG'S SILK.

Elevator Man Carried Pieces Out in an Ashcan.

Francis Randolph of 1,624 First Avenue, Paul Faultago of 184 West Broadway, and Philip Cuttago of 16 Beach Street were arraigned in the Centre Street Court yesterday, charged with the theft of several thousand dollars' worth of silk from the firm of W. L. Strong & Co., dry goods merchants at 75 Worth Street, ex-Mayor Strong being the senior member of the firm.

Randolph was employed as elevator man by the firm and also moved out the ashes from the cellar. At night he would place rolls of silk in the ashcans and cover them with ashes, and his two outside confederates—Faultago and Cuttago—would take the silk out and make off.

The number of pieces of silk stolen is estimated to be fifty. Randolph, when accused of the theft, confessed, and implicated the other two men. Magistrate Deuel held all three in $1,500 bail for further examination.

WEDDED WITH A RUBBER RING.

Magistrate Deuel's Quick Wit Prevented a Marriage Postponement.

Magistrate Deuel was preparing for lunch yesterday in the Centre Street Court when his attention was attracted by a blushing young woman of twenty-three years clinging to the arm of a man of thirty, who informed the Magistrate that they desired to "unite their souls as one."

The prospective bridegroom gave his name as Herman Orlowitz of 464 West Thirty-fourth Street, and the bride's as Harriet M. C. Copperham of 306 East Thirteenth Street. The man was gorgeously arrayed in lavender blue trousers and patent leather shoes, set off by a frock coat and a shiny silk hat.

Magistrate Deuel consented to tie the knot. The preliminaries took so much time that the bride-elect became impatient, and sweeping a pair of expressive blue eyes at the Magistrate, exclaimed, "Oh, Sir, please hurry the ceremony. I am growing timid." The Magistrate was quick to accede and things went along swimmingly until it came to "with this ring I thee wed."

Here there was a pause. The bridegroom had not a ring. It looked as though the ceremony was "off," and the clerks were all eagerly watching the pair, when a voice in the room murmured "Rubber." The Magistrate was about to investigate this outrage to the Court's dignity, when he was seized with an inspiration. The word "rubber" had furnished it. Why not improvise a ring of a rubber band.

In a second a small rubber band encircled the third finger of the left hand of the bride and the ceremony was complete. It then came to the kissing part. The Magistrate took compassion on the clerks and said that as they were younger he would give them an opportunity. They drew lots and the privilege fell to Stenographer Cole, who implanted the ceremonial kiss, and Mr. and Mrs. Herman Orlowitz passed out into the world.

A Customer writes:

"You advertise underwear to fit, and your special specialty as allowing anyone to bring back what doesn't fit, doesn't wear, or doesn't suit. I want some, but rather scared to tackle yours—might get something somebody else has worn."

No danger Sir, every garment once worn and returned is immediately thrown away—maker stands the loss.

And you can find what you want here—$1 to $10 a garment assures it.

ROGERS, PEET & Co.

350 Broadway, cor. Leonard.
569 Broadway, cor. Prince.
Thirty-second and Broadway.

Deimel Thursday

Doctrine

To avoid taking cold in winter avoid piling on the warmth.

Some comforts kill.

Woolen underwear is one of them.

Deimel Linen-Mesh Underwear is normal and will soon normalize a perverted clothing habit.

The goods are for sale and the printed doctrine may be had free at

"The Linen Store"

JAMES McCUTCHEON & CO.
14 West 23d St., New York

FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE

"A fine, quaint, graceful and excellent fashion,"

is giving of articles of home adornment to the bride about to set up her own "household gods."

Here you can choose, according to her tastes, graceful, simple, richly colored mahogany designs of Colonial verisimilitude; a French boudoir desk with handsome clock and secret drawer, Empire pieces with characteristic laurel wreaths, spheres or bees, a dainty divan reinforced by an aesthetic array of pillows, a softly toned Oriental rug, a Flemish hall chair of imposing solidity, or, in fact, any desirable possibility in furniture at factory prices, because you

"BUY OF THE MAKER"

GEO. C. FLINT CO.

43, 45 and 47 WEST 23d ST.
NEAR BROADWAY.
FACTORY: 154 and 156 WEST 15th STREET

American Hosiery Co.,

Salesrooms, 108 Franklin St., N. Y.
MANUFACTURERS OF

Fine Knit Underwear and Hosiery.

Don't buy Foreign Knit Underwear when there is one better in the world than ours.

Red, Blue, and Black stamps show relative qualities.

All the different weights and mixtures.

ASK FOR IT; TAKE NO OTHER.

TO AID CRIPPLED CHILDREN.

A Proposed Woman's Auxiliary to the Interdenominational Guild.

A meeting to further the organization of a woman's auxiliary to the Interdenominational Guild for the Aid of Crippled Children of the Poor was held yesterday afternoon at the residence of Dr. Egbert Guernsey. Addresses were made by several persons interested in the movement, and it was decided to hold an organization meeting at the Guild's School for Crippled Children, 234 West Sixty-third Street, Tuesday afternoon, Oct. 31. Among those present yesterday were:

Mrs. and Miss Guernsey, Mrs. Edward D. Jones, Mrs. Samuel D. Miller, Mrs. Tod Helmuth, Mrs. Arthur Elliot Fisk, Mrs. Henry B. Fisher, Mrs. James Talcott, Mrs. Howard McNutt, Mrs. Madeline Rogers, Mrs. Henry Clarke Coe, Mrs. William C. Demarest, and Mrs. N. Archibald Shaw.

No Right to Take Away Tree Boxes.

"B. M." complained to THE NEW YORK TIMES the other day that the Bureau of Incumbrances has removed a dead tree from in front of his residence and also a tree box which had been placed about the tree. The tree box was "B. M.'s" property, and he desired it to place about a new tree which he will plant in place of the old one. Inquiry at the Bureau of Incumbrances yesterday developed the fact that the men who removed the tree should have returned the tree box to the owner.

MEN'S FURNISHING DEPARTMENT.

Trade E & W Mark DRESS SHIRTS.

Equal in cut and superior in finish to custom-made
Three styles—All sleeve lengths.

JAMES McCREERY & CO., BROADWAY & 11TH ST.

Upholstery Dep't.
Fourth Floor.

Fine Swiss Renaissance, Arabian, Point de Paris and Duchesse Lace Curtains,—white, ivory, maribelle and panama,—per pair,
$6.50, $8, $11.50 & $13.50

Embroidered Swiss Muslin,—suitable for Long or Sash Curtains,
18 cents per yard;
Usual price 25 to 32 cents.

Satin Lamballe Portières,—50 inches wide,—3 yards long. Colors:—Crimson, havana, terra cotta, beige, reseda, nile, rose, turquoise, myrtle and ciel,
$8.75 per pair.

Imported Velour Table Covers, floral or Bokhara, and other Oriental designs, 1, 1½ and 2 yards square,
$2.00, $3.00 & $7.75 each.

James McCreery & Co.,
Twenty-third Street.

The Vesta TRADE MARK.
Corset.

New Fall Models, correct lines and measurements for every type of figure.

Made of the latest fashionable brocades and silks,—batiste and coutil or any selected material to order.

James McCreery & Co.,
Twenty-third Street.

W. L. DOUGLAS
$3.50 SHOE UNION MADE.

ALL LEATHERS, ALL STYLES, ONE PRICE, $3.50.

The W. L. Douglas shoes have a reputation which extends around the world. Their popularity has made a new era in shoe making, and in the shoe history of this country. With an experience of nearly a quarter of a century, I have made possible the fact that shoes can be made to sell as low as $3.50 and still possess the same material, workmanship, style, and durability to be found in those costing from $5 to $7. The result is I have 60 retail stores in the large cities, millions of wearers, and the largest $3.50 shoe business in the world.

I sell the young men, business men, lawyers, statesmen, physicians, mechanics, and all those who are looking for a shoe worth from $5 to $7 for $3.50. Do you wear them?

MY CITY STORES.—95 Nassau St.; 43 Cortlandt St.; 433 Broadway, cor. Howard; 753 Broadway, cor. 8th; 1349 Broadway, cor. 36th; 345 8th Ave.; 974 3d Ave.; 2202 3d Ave., cor. 120th; 220 W. 125th St. BROOKLYN.—321 Fulton St., cor. Pearl; 404 5th Ave.; 708 Broadway, cor. Thornton; 1367 Broadway, cor. Gates Ave. JERSEY CITY.—10 Newark Ave. NEWARK.—785 Broad St.

If You Have a Thought

inside of your head that you want a new hat outside of your head, you needn't think but once where to go.

Derbys—all shapes—$2 & $3.
Alpines—new shades—$2 & $3.
Silk Hats, $5 & $6.
Opera Hats, $5 & $7.
Golf, Cycle, and Traveling Caps, 50c. and up.

These prices are high enough to insure the very best qualities, and low enough to deserve consideration.

All leather, steel frame Dress Suit Cases, special, $4.50.

Hackett, Carhart & Co.

Three BROADWAY Stores. Cor. 13th St. Cor. Canal St. Near Chambers.

AMUSEMENTS.

KNICKERBOCKER. Broadway & 38th St. LAST WEEK. Evgs. 8:20. Matinée Saturday 2:15.
EMPIRE THEATRE COMPANY. LORD and LADY ALGY
NEXT WEEK, SEAT SALE BEGINS TO-DAY 9 A. M. ENGAGEMENT LIMITED TO 3 WEEKS.
HENRY IRVING, MISS ELLEN TERRY,
and THE LONDON LYCEUM COMPANY.
First Week:
Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thurs., Fri., Evgs.
"ROBESPIERRE."
A drama in five acts by Victorien Sardou, rendered into English by LAURENCE IRVING.
Maximilien Robespierre.....Henry Irving
Clarisse De Malncon.....Miss Ellen Terry
Saturday Matinée.
NANCE OLDFIELD.
Mrs. Anne Oldfield.....Miss Ellen Terry
and
THE AMBER HEART.
Ellaline.....Miss Ellen Terry
Saturday Night.
WATERLOO,
By A. Conan Doyle.
Corporal Gregory Brewster.....Henry Irving
To be followed by
THE BELLS.
Mathias.....Henry Irving
PRICES, 50c., $1.00, $2.00, and $3.00.

Broadway Theatre, 41st St. & B'way. Evgs. at 8. Mat. Sat. at 2.
Tribune—"Resplendent and Superb."
JULIA ARTHUR.
In a Spectacle of Regal Magnificence.
MORE THAN QUEEN.
MATINEES SATURDAY ONLY.

Proctor's 23d St. RICE & COHEN Cont. Perf. 15, 25, 50c. Edison Moving PICTURES.
Caron & Herbert, Jess Dandy, Georgia Gardner, others

PALACE 58th St. and 3d Av. Marie Dressler KITTY MITCHELL.
30 other features. Cont. Perf. 15, 25, 50c.

AMERICAN 42ND & 8TH AVE. CASTLE SQ. OPERA CO.
3d Year. To-night, (in English,) Wagner's TANNHAUSER.
Ev'gs 8. 25c. to $1. Mats. Wed., Sat. 2. 1,100 seats, 25c.
Next Week—IL TROVATORE (in English.)

CASINO! The Triple Triumph! To-ngt., 8:15. Mat. Sat. at 2.
TIMES says: "Attractive to the eye." ALICE NIELSEN & Opera Co. in The Singing Girl

HAMMERSTEIN'S 42d St., B'way & 7th Av. VICTORIA To-night, 8:20. Sat. Mat. 2:15.
Ev'g. No smoking or drinking at matinees.
THE ROGERS BROS. in WALL STREET
50c. Admission to Promenade 50c.

WEBER & FIELDS' MUSIC HALL, Mats. Tues., Thurs. B'way & 30th St. & Sat.
WHIRL-I-GIG and,
TO-NIGHT, for the first time, the new burlesque, THE OTHER WAY.

MADISON SQ. THEATRE, 24th St., n'r B'way
Next Monday, Mrs. Smith's night. Souvenirs.
Nov. 2—Mr. Smith's night. Souvenirs.
Matinées Wednesday and Saturday.
Ev'gs, 8:30. Mats., 2:15. WHY SMITH LEFT HOME

EMPIRE THEATRE. B'way and 40th St. Ev'gs, 8:20. Matinées, 2:15.
Matinées Wednesday and Saturday.
JOHN DREW | The Tyranny of Tears

GARDEN THEATRE. 27th St. & Mad. Av.
The Dramatic Sensation of the Year,
HENRY MILLER in THE ONLY WAY.
Evenings, 8:15. Matinées Wednesday & Saturday.

GARRICK THEATRE, 35th St., near B'way.
LOUIS MANN AND CLARA LIPMAN. "Unpardonably Funny."—Herald. THE GIRL IN THE BARRACKS
Evenings, 8:20. Matinées Wednesday & Saturday.

Charles Frohman's Criterion Theatre, B'way & 44th St. Formerly Lyric.
Evenings at 8:15. Matinée Saturday at 2.
JULIA MARLOWE IN Barbara Frietchie.

THE DEWEY, East 14th St. MATINEE TO-DAY. GAY MASQUERADERS
Great Burlesque. Fine Vaudeville.

5th Ave. THEATRE. B'way & 28th St. Eve. at 8. Mats. Wed. & Sat.
Mrs. Fiske in Becky Sharp
**Sale of seats four weeks in advance.

Keith's Continuous Performance. CHINGLING FOO.
STANTON & MODENA, MELVILLE & STETSON, JOSEPH NEWMAN. Biograph; Yacht Races.

MANHATTAN THEATRE, 33d & B'way. EVGS. 8:15. Mats Wed. & Sat.
A STRANGER IN A STRANGE LAND.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. 14th St. & Irving Pl.
LEHMAN THOMPSON & THE OLD HOMESTEAD.
Prices, 25, 50, 75, 1.00. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2. Ev. 8:15.

MURRAY HILL THEATRE, 42d St., Lex. Av.
Matinee Every Day, 25c.
This week: LADY WINDERMERE'S FAN.

Herald Square Theatre. Evs. 8. Mats. Wed. & Sat.
The Zangwill Play "Children of the Ghetto."

IRVING PLACE THEATRE.
The Great Hit. "Maedel Als Rekrut."

Huber's 14th st. Museum. 10c. to All. Continuous Show. Filipino War Heroes; Big-Headed Girl. Theatre—2 Co's.

HARLEM Op. House. THE GIRL FROM MAXIM'S
Ev. 8:15. S't'M't 2:15. Nxt. Week: Lord & Lady Algy.

THE TURF.

QUEENS CO. JOCKEY CLUB, AQUEDUCT, L. I.
Racing Every Day at 2:15 P. M.
Admission to grand stand, $1.50. Ladies, $1.00.
Race trains leave E. 34th St. 10:50 A. M., 12:30, 1, 1:20, 1:50 P. M., and Flatbush Av. 11 A. M., 12:25, 1, 1:25, 1:50 P. M. Stages connect Kings Co. "L."

AUTUMN MEETING OF
EMPIRE CITY TROTTING CLUB,
THURSDAY, OCT. 26.
2:12 Trot, 2:18 Trot, 2:15 Pace, 2:16 Trot, One-Mile Dash.
Take Harlem Division train at Grand Central Station for Mt. Vernon. Trains at 11:15, 11:35 A. M., 12:15, 12:35 P. M. Racing begins promptly at 1 o'clock.

AMUSEMENTS.

DALY'S Broadway & 30th St.....8:15 sharp
Daniel Frohman.....Manager
Matinées Wednesday & Saturdays.
....ENTHUSIASTIC SUCCESS....
"Tempest of long-continued applause."—Herald.
E. H. SOTHERN and MISS HARNED
The new drama by Leo Dietrichstein, entitled
THE SONG OF THE SWORD.

LYCEUM 4th Av. & 23d.....at 8:30
Daniel Frohman....Manager
Matinées Thursday & Sat., 2
.....THIRD MONTH.....
Charles Frohman presents
Annie Russell in Miss Hobbs

Wallack's B'way & 30th St. Last times Evgs. 8:15. Last Mat. Sat. 2:15
WM. H. CRANE as PETER STUYVESANT, GOVERNOR OF NEW AMSTERDAM.
TUESDAY, OCT. 31, MR. CRANE will present for the first time a new comedy, entitled
"A RICH MAN'S SON."
Seats on sale To-day.

THE NEW YORK & Promenade de Luxe. Broadway, 44-45 St.
Evenings at 8:15. LAST DAYS. MAN IN THE MOON JR.
INCL. SAM BERNARD & FOUGERE.
Prom. de Luxe 8 to midn. Neapolitan Orchestra. Sunday Eve. Colossal Concert. Popular Prices.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE.
Sunday Evening, October 29th, at 8:15.
Fourth Grand Sunday Concert at Popular Prices.
Soloists: Mme. Schumann-Heink, (first appearance this season,) Miss Charlotte Maconda, Herr Adolph Muhlmann, Metropolitan Opera Orchestra, Conductor.....Emil Paur
Admission, 50c. Box office now open.
WEBER PIANO USED.

CARNEGIE HALL.
Boston Symphony Orchestra
Season tickets with reserved seats for the series of five matinées or five evening concerts, $7.50, $6, $5, and $3. Boxes, $50 and $40, according to location. Sale now open.

MENDELSSOHN HALL.
First Concert Tuesday Evg., Oct. 31, at 8:15.
THE KNEISEL QUARTET OF BOSTON.
Assisted by Miss Lotta Mills, Piano.
Res. Seats $1.50 now at Schuberth's, 23 Union Sq.

MENDELSSOHN HALL. THIRD RECITAL.
SATURDAY AFTERNOON, Oct. 28, at 3. DE PACHMANN
CHOPIN PROGRAMME.
Seats $1.00 and $1.50, at Schuberth's, 23 Union Square.

KOSTER & BIAL'S. Etta Butler, 6 Craggs, 6, Adelaide Herrman, and all the European Hits! Sat'y, Bargain Mat., 50c. all parts of house. Next Sunday Night: Greatest Bill Ever Offered.

WORLD IN WAX. CINEMATOGRAPH. EDEN MUSEE
NEW GROUPS. CHARMING MUSIC.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE. Blanche Walsh & Melbourne MacDowell. To-night. "Gismonda." Next week, "The Girl from Maxim's."